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Pöhl: No Denial Of Report He'll Quit

By Richard E. Smith
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — The Bundesbank and its president, Karl Otto Pöhl, reacted ambiguously on Tuesday to growing speculation that Mr. Pöhl might step down, unsettling financial markets and raising questions about German economic and monetary policy.

By declining to issue a categorical denial of reports that he would resign later this year, the Bundesbank kept international attention focused on the future of Mr. Pöhl, a central figure in Europe's moves toward economic and monetary union and German reunification.

The dollar rose initially against the Deutsche mark on the speculation, but lost its gains and closed lower in New York (Page 12). The Frankfurt stock exchange's DAX index fell 12 points to 1,598.50.

The German central bank said that Mr. Pöhl "deplored the reports of his alleged intention of resigning" but teased the markets by saying that he would issue a statement after the Bundesbank's central bank council meeting on Thursday.

For his part, Mr. Pöhl left a meeting in Basel of the Bank for International Settlements by a side exit and avoided waiting reporters. Mr. Pöhl is known to have been dissatisfied with the government's position on monetary union with eastern Germany, and to be concerned about the impending restructuring of the central bank. But he has in the past made a practice of denying rumors of his resignation.

The ambiguous statements on Tuesday left Germany and the world markets guessing about the intentions of a man who has become an institution in international financial circles and an anchor for the mark's reputation for the past decade.

Some analysts suspected that Mr. Pöhl, a former journalist who is experienced at manipulating the media, may be allowing rumors a free run in order to strengthen his hand in upcoming negotiations on the restructuring of the Bundesbank.

The Bundesbank policy-making central council is now made up of seven directors and 11 chiefs of state central banks. With the entry of five new states in eastern Germany, a struggle has ensued between those wanting to increase the 18-member board to 23 members and a faction around Mr. Pöhl who fear that such a large body would be unwieldy and want to cut it.

Mr. Pöhl has found few allies to support his view and may see a resignation threat as a useful tool. "This may be a Gorbachev game of threatening to resign to get your way," said Warren Ober, analyst with UBS/Phillips & Drew in London.

Since Mr. Pöhl said that he would give a statement after the Thursday meeting of the central bank council, analysts said he

See PÖHL, Page 15

Kiosk

In Germany,
A Capital Idea
BERLIN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats on Tuesday proposed splitting the German government between Berlin and Bonn.

A working group proposed that the president and both houses of the legislature move to Berlin, while all government ministries would remain in Bonn, party sources said.

Agassi Upset in Italy
ROME (AP) — Eric Jelen, an unseeded German, stunned the second-seeded Andre Agassi, 6-3, 7-6 (9-7), on Tuesday to the first round of the Italian Open. The tournament's top-seeded player, Boris Becker, withdrew without having played a match, suffering from back trouble.

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Dow Jones
2,888.85
Down 37.57
The Dollar
DM 1.9588
Pound 1.746
Yen 138.00
FF 5.757



Robert M. Gates, nominated by George Bush on Tuesday to become the next CIA director, would replace William H. Webster.

Gates Gets Second Chance to Head CIA

By Paul F. Horvitz
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — President George Bush nominated his deputy national security adviser, Robert M. Gates, on Tuesday to head the Central Intelligence Agency, calling him "a man of total integrity" who would maintain a "strong and responsive" service.

It was the second nomination to the post for Mr. Gates, an authority on Soviet affairs who became entangled in the Iran-contra scandal four years ago and withdrew his name after he was selected by President Ronald Reagan to succeed William J. Casey as director of Central Intelligence.

White House aides have made soundings in Congress and are evidently certain that the nomination will be approved, although not without some more hard scrutiny of a scandal that the president dismissed Tuesday as an issue that "has been investigated over and over again."

Mr. Bush said he had consulted with members of the Senate Intelligence Committee, and he expressed confidence that, this time, the Gates nomination would succeed in the committee and the full Senate, where confirmation is required.

"I have absolutely no qualms whatsoever," Mr. Bush said. "If I were worried about opening up Iran-contra, you might suggest

I wouldn't send that name forward," he said. "But this man has my full trust. He's honest. He's a man of total integrity."

The Iran-contra scandal involved revelations late in the Reagan presidency that the United States had secretly sold arms to Iran in hope of gaining the freedom of all American hostages in Lebanon. Some of the proceeds were then diverted to rebels fighting the Sandinista regime in Nicaragua at a time when such aid was banned by Congress.

Mr. Gates, 47, would replace William H. Webster, a former federal judge and FBI director, who resigned last week.

Mr. Gates has extensive experience in intelligence. He joined the CIA in 1968 after earning a master's degree in history and serving two years in the U.S. Air Force. He later earned a doctorate in Russian history from Georgetown University. Mr. Gates worked as a CIA analyst and arms-control expert and served on the White House national security staff under Presidents Richard Nixon, Gerald R. Ford and Jimmy Carter. Mr. Bush was himself CIA director under Mr. Ford.

Returning to the CIA in 1980, Mr. Gates served in a variety of administrative roles, including that of national intelligence officer for the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, and became deputy CIA

See GATES, Page 2

A Long Appeals Process Starts as Winnie Mandela Is Sentenced to 6 Years

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — Winnie Mandela, once hailed by black South Africans as the "mother of the nation," was sentenced Tuesday to six years in prison after her conviction Monday on charges of kidnapping and accessory to assault of four township youths at her Soweto home in December 1988.

Mrs. Mandela's lawyers immediately applied to appeal her conviction, a time-consuming process that could go on for as long as three years. A new black-dominated government may be in power to pardon her by that time, if President Frederik W. de Klerk does not pardon her earlier, making the likelihood that she will ever actually be sent to jail appear slight.

Handing down a relatively stiff sentence, a Supreme Court judge, Michael Stegmann, said that neither Mrs. Mandela nor her two co-accused, Xoliswa Falsi and John Morgan, had shown any indication of "the slightest remorse" or any sign that they would not do it again.

Furthermore, he said, they had evidenced a "complete absence of compassion" toward the four victims after their brutal beating. One was subsequently murdered by a former Mandela bodyguard.

Mrs. Falsi was also sentenced to six years in prison for her role in the kidnapping and assault of the youths, while Mr. Morgan received a one-year suspended sentence.

Mrs. Mandela stood expressionless in a black leather coat, her eyes fixed on the red-and-black robed judge as he meted out the sentences. But as soon as taken bail had been arranged, she walked out of the court building with her clenched fist held high and a beaming smile on her face to the cheers of several hundred supporters screaming, "Viva the ANC! Viva!"

A short while later, upon leaving the office of her chief advocate, George Bizos, across from the street from the court, she appeared

pleased that she had been exonerated of the assault charges and unconcerned by the prison sentence. She thanked those who had stood by her during her ordeal.

There is no mandatory sentence for kidnapping here; the decision is left up to the presiding judge. Judge Stegmann cited various past cases in which the prison terms imposed had ranged anywhere from 2 to 16 years for convicted offenders.

But he seemed to consider the sentences handed down Tuesday as "severe" and told Mrs. Mandela, "You bear a heavy responsibility" as a community leader who had "fundamentally misunderstood or ignored" her responsibilities.

Archbishop Desmond Tutu said that he was "shocked at the severity of the sentence" and that he had expected her to receive a suspended sentence. "Clearly the judge has reckoned that kidnapping is a very serious matter," he said.

He said it was "a very sad matter, one that is almost tragic" that this had happened to a woman like Mrs. Mandela, who had "a tremendous record" over the years and been "a stalwart in the struggle."

"I think all of us are sad that there has been this deviation, aberration, in her conduct," he said. "When you have all these kinds of pressures, who are we to say how we would have reacted?"

The 14-week-long trial came to a dramatic end in the Rand Supreme Court House building with the small wood-paneled courtroom packed with reporters, family members and a clique of female supporters dressed in the yellow, green and black colors of the African National Congress.

Some of the women shouted, "We love you, mother of the nation!" and, "We are with you!" as the courtroom emptied. One said loudly and bitterly that it was "a white court" that had tried her.

Conspicuously absent were any senior African National Congress leaders, none of whom have commented yet on her conviction.

Even Mrs. Mandela's husband, Nelson, the ANC deputy president, decided to keep a speaking engagement at Stellenbosch University outside Cape Town rather than attend the sentencing.

But in his first comments since her conviction, Mr. Mandela told reporters there that the court's decision had "vindicated" his faith in her regarding the assault charges, and he said he was sure her name would eventually be completely cleared.

"I have never believed that she was guilty of assaulting anyone," he said, adding, "The judgment of the court has confirmed this. My faith in her is fully vindicated."

Mr. Mandela gave no indication that he was questioning the South African white judicial system's right to judge his wife, and he urged all ANC supporters to leave the matter in the hands of the courts.

The process of appeal in South Africa is complicated and lengthy. The Supreme Court where her trial took place is a provincial, rather than a national, court, and her lawyers must first make their application to appeal her conviction before an appellate court to the same judge. If Judge Stegmann denies the application, they can then take it directly to the chief justice.

Court lawyers said it could take up to three months just to get Mrs. Mandela's application for an appeal accepted, after which the process could extend for as long as three years.

Mrs. Mandela's lawyers have already prepared their appeal, claiming that she was convicted not on direct evidence but on "speculative inferences from various mainly disputed facts and assumptions" and that grounds exist to believe an appellate court might draw contrary inferences.

Judge Stegmann's decision was "purely based upon probabilities," while other "important probabilities in her favor were not taken into account in assessing her credibility," it says.

Ulster Peace Talks Imperiled

Brooke Asks Belfast Leaders to Compromise on Venue

By William E. Schmidt
New York Times Service

LONDON — A British negotiator said Tuesday that the parties in the Northern Ireland peace talks must resolve a dispute over where to meet or risk the collapse of the negotiations barely two weeks after they began.

After a day of talks in Belfast, Peter Brooke, the secretary of state for Northern Ireland, said he had presented Protestant and Catholic political leaders with a compromise proposal to resolve their dispute over the venue of future meetings, among other matters.

"I have said that if this particular proposition is rejected, I don't see a way forward beyond that, because I think we would have exhausted the practical possibilities available," said Mr. Brooke, who has spent 15 months organizing the negotiations.

At issue is a dispute between politicians in Belfast over where to convene the second round of the talks, which are to take place next month and in which Northern Ireland politicians and representatives of the Republic of Ireland will meet face-to-face for the first time since 1973.

Although Mr. Brooke did not describe the disagreement that is threatening the talks, the heart of the

problem appeared to be objections by the mostly Protestant Unionist parties.

Last week, the Unionists said they were opposed to any meeting with the Irish government anywhere in Ireland, north or south.

Rather, they wanted to convene the second round of the talks — if the process got that far — in London.

Although Mr. Brooke declined to detail the proposal he put forward Tuesday, it was believed he wanted both sides to agree to open the session in London, then move to Belfast for a major part of the talks, with a final session in Dublin.

Catholic political leaders in Belfast have agreed to the formulation, and Dublin has said it wants at least some part of the meeting to be held in the Irish Republic, according to press reports.

The negotiations in Belfast have been described as an historic opportunity by both Mr. Brooke and officials of the Irish government.

They are attempting to persuade Protestant and Catholic parties in Northern Ireland to agree to some form of power sharing, in the hope of ending 17 years of direct rule by London and curbing sectarian violence.

On Monday, there was a brutal reminder of the

See TALKS, Page 2

Rape Case Witness Surfaces

Son of Kennedy Aide Says He Saw No Sign of Trouble

The Associated Press

PALM BEACH, Florida — The son of a former FBI agent employed by the Kennedy family told investigators he saw a shape that resembled two people lying together on the grounds of the Kennedy estate at the time of an alleged rape there, but heard no screams.

In documents made public by the Palm Beach police on Tuesday, the witness, Patrick Barry, said he saw or heard no sign of trouble early in the morning on March 30, when the rape is said to have occurred.

William Kennedy Smith, 30, a

medical student and nephew of Senator Edward M. Kennedy, was charged last week with raping a 29-year-old woman. Mr. Smith has not denied having sex with his accuser, but denies having committed a crime. The woman, in statements to the police, said she screamed for help during the assault.

On Monday, lawyers for Mr. Smith said there was a witness to the incident who saw "absolutely nothing consistent" with the woman's account, and criticized the police for not including the statement by the witness in its investigation summary issued last week.

See CHARGE, Page 2

For Mobutu, Choppy Water

By Neil Henry
Washington Post Service

KINSHASA, Zaire — Mobutu Sese Seko, the long-time president known to his followers as "the marshal, the guide and the great peacemaker," has acquired a new nickname.

People in the crumbling streets of this muggy Central African capital call him "the aquatic man," a barbed reference to one of his favorite abodes — a large riverboat outfitted with elegant staterooms and a helicopter landing pad on the Zaire River not far from Kinshasa's international airport.

In the byzantine world of Zairian politics, symbols often convey powerful messages, fabled or not, and the presidential riverboat is certainly no exception. A few of Mr. Mobutu's harshest critics like to imagine him as poised for a quick getaway should the political opposition, which has grown fierce since

being legalized in the last year, finally force him from office.

But other Zairians insist that Mr. Mobutu is as relaxed and confident as ever, calmly enjoying the cool river breeze and determined to continue leading the nation of 36 million as he has since coming to power in an armed coup 26 years ago.

In truth, Zaire — one of the largest countries in Africa and for the last quarter century among Washington's staunchest Third World allies — is in the grip of a political and economic crisis so profound that its future may be beyond even Mr. Mobutu's legendary control.

Hyperinflation rages throughout the land, and the government is bankrupt. With cuts of nearly \$200 million in annual foreign economic aid in response to persistent allegations of human-rights abuses, Zaire's

See MOBUTU, Page 5



42 Die and 400 Are Hurt in Train Crash in Japan

An injured passenger being carried from the wreckage of a train crash near Kyoto, in western Japan, that killed at least 42 people. An express carrying tourists to a pottery festival in Shiga Prefecture collided with a local passenger train. Page 7.

U.S. Is Preparing to Launch A Faulty Weather Satellite

By William J. Broad

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — As the nation's main weather satellite nears the end of its life span, the government is rushing to avert a potential crisis in forecasting by launching a replacement, even though it has a serious defect that will limit its powers of observation.

To many aerospace experts, launching a satellite with a known serious defect would be a galling admission of failure. But U.S. officials say that safeguarding the nation is more important than repairing all the flaws in the off-delayed replacement satellite, which is the first in a \$1.7 billion series of five satellites meant to be more powerful than the current generation of weather eyes.

The defective satellite will still be able to transmit photographs and other weather data. But it will gather only a small fraction of the temperature, humidity and other data that it was designed to collect, which could handicap forecasts trying to predict the paths of fast-moving storms.

Engineers are trying to repair the flaw, but if they do not succeed, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration is planning to launch the satellite anyway. Otherwise, the failure of the craft now in orbit would leave forecasters without vital pictures to track storms and hurricanes, a situation that U.S. officials have characterized as a national emergency.

The expected five-year lifetime

of the weather satellite now in orbit will expire in February, though officials are counting on its lasting longer. The nation might have to rely on the defective satellite for a year or more before another craft could be launched.

The new satellite's sensors are expected to be suitable for the important job of taking pictures but seriously defective for taking temperature readings, which are critical for forecasting rapidly changing weather.

The craft is to be the main U.S. tool for tracking the violent storms, tornadoes and hurricanes that annually kill scores of people and cause billions of dollars in property damage.

To help avert a crisis if the satellite now in orbit suddenly fails, the European Space Agency has begun moving a spare satellite in space into a position where it would give some coverage of the United States. And officials at the atmospheric agency are talking with Japan about buying a satellite under construction.

Launching a faulty satellite would be a blow to one of the United States' most visible space programs and a sharp warning to more ambitious ones. U.S. experts say the launching delays, cost overruns and poor performance that have plagued this weather craft program could be a prelude to bigger problems in the effort to build a series of new satellites to monitor weather and answer riddles about the Earth's climate. This satellite ex-

pension is expected to cost \$30 billion to \$50 billion.

The program now in trouble is known as GOES-NEXT. It derives its name from the next generation of geostationary operational environmental satellites. These satellites orbit 22,300 miles (36,132 kilometers) above the Earth and remain stationary relative to points on the ground.

Like all GOES-NEXT craft, the one under repair has two main instruments. Troubles with one, a camera, have largely been solved. But the other, an infrared sensor, or sounder, meant to determine temperature and humidity of the atmosphere, is mysteriously flawed. Tests show that its signals are half to a sixth as strong as they should be.

The instrument is an important tool for judging the intensity of severe storms and predicting their paths. Rapid changes in temperature and humidity often give early warnings of foul weather, and the instrument gives temperature and humidity readings from the ground up to 25 miles, said Thomas N. Pyke Jr., the atmospheric agency's assistant administrator for satellite and information services.

U.S. and industry experts trace the program's troubles to its early history. They say that the satellite design was too ambitious, that skilled workers were scarce and that pressures were building to rush ahead because of failures among the existing fleet of weather spacecraft.

The challenging job of actually building the satellite was taken on by workers with a dearth of needed skills, according to industry and U.S. experts.



NEW LOOK FOR MOUNTIES — Constable Baltej Singh Dhillon, 24, hugging a fellow graduate of Troop 20 at the Royal Canadian Mounted Police academy in Regina, Saskatchewan. He is the first Mountie to wear a beard, Sikh turban and dagger in the history of the force.

U.S. Doctors Urge Basic Medical Plan

By Edwin Chen

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Leaders of the American Medical Association have urged the government to guarantee basic medical insurance to all Americans, saying it is "no longer acceptable morally, ethically or economically" for roughly 33 million citizens to live with inadequate or nonexistent health insurance.

The officials, using strong language, also blamed "longstanding, systematic, institutionalized" racism, including that of organized medicine, for the fact that most of the uninsured and underinsured are members of minority groups. And they called the status quo "morally unacceptable."

The group's push for health-care change contrasts sharply with its role during the Johnson administration, when the physicians organization fought vigorously against congressional enactment of Medicare and Medicaid.

The association's bold challenge to President George Bush and Congress to curb runaway health-care costs while providing basic universal coverage coincided with the group's publication of more than 70 health-care change proposals being advocated from a wide range of interest groups, from labor to advocates for the poor.

The proposals cover the entire gamut, ranging from tinkering with the Medicare and Medicaid programs to adopting the Canadian system of universal health care. Among them were the 1990 Pepper Commission report, which would require all employers to provide health insurance to their workers. They also included the group's own

plan, which would call on a combination of government and business to provide every American with "affordable coverage" while preserving a patient's right to select his or her own doctor.

Group officials did not promote their own proposal per se. Rather, they urged a national debate on the merits of all the competing ideas, and challenged Mr. Bush to produce his own proposal.

"I don't know what the solution is. But I believe that somewhere in these pages we have many solutions that would work and be an improvement over what we now have," said Dr. George D. Lundberg, editor in chief of the Journal of the AMA and a major force in the growing national debate.

Most Americans have basic health insurance. But as the cost of medical care continues to soar — now accounting for 12 percent of the Gross National Product and still climbing — more and more people are being squeezed financially or are being abandoned altogether by insurers.

"We as a developed country, along with South Africa, are the only two such countries that have no national health policy and have no plan nationally to take care of all of our people at a basic level," Dr. Lundberg told a press conference. "I would hope that there would be leadership in the executive branch, which will recognize this as a moral imperative as well as a pragmatic necessity to get on and solve the problem."

He added: "I'd like to see the administration have its own comprehensive proposal so that it could also be on the table for the Congress and the people to chew on."

AMERICAN TOPICS

For Many Jurors, Trial Follows Verdict

The stresses of being on a jury, a new study shows, can cause emotional problems that continue for months after a trial ends. The New York Times reports. Kim Shabman was one of the jurors in a trial in New London, Connecticut, in which a man was sentenced to 35 years for the murder of his wife. The woman had been stabbed four times in the throat with a home-made spear while sleeping.

"It was frightening to see pictures of her body, with blood everywhere," Ms. Shabman said. "And we had to look at them over and over again during the trial. Several of us on the jury had nightmares about it."

She said that for months, she was swept by anxiety. As a member of a New York jury put it, "When the medical examiner is in tears describing the injuries to a dead child, what is a juror supposed to feel?"

These reactions are typical of jurors who have to consider ghastly crimes and decide on guilt or innocence, according to a recent study at the University of Cincinnati College of Medicine.

Short Takes

Maryland is the first state to begin distributing welfare and food-stamp benefits electronically through cash cards and automatic teller machines, abandoning the traditional sys-

tem of monthly checks and coupon books. The Washington Post reports. Federal officials are closely observing the program. It rolls welfare benefits, food stamps and any other state assistance into a single account that is replenished automatically once a month. A plastic card enables users to withdraw the cash portion of their benefits through teller machines or use food stamp credits at 150 specially equipped grocery stores.

"Death Cigarettes" at \$3 — roughly twice the usual price — for a black package bearing a white skull and crossbones are selling well in Los Angeles. Charles Southwood, 53, an Oregon cattle rancher and former smoker, could find no U.S. tobacco company to make them for him; they are manufactured in the Netherlands. He has sold 3,000 cartons in two months through liquor and grocery stores. One dealer said that only one in five buyers was a smoker; the others buy them for friends to remind them of the dangers of smoking.

The Fig Newton is 100 years old this year. RJR-Nabisco marked the centenary this week with festivities in the Boston suburb of Newton, which gave the cookie its name. It was developed at the Kennedy Biscuit Works in nearby Cambridge. The bakery manager named the new confection after Newton. The plant was eventually absorbed by the National Biscuit Company, which in turn became part of the RJR-Nabisco empire. About a billion Fig Newtons are baked every year.

Arthur Higbee

Bolivia Cocaine Smuggler Slips Out of La Paz Prison

The Associated Press

LA PAZ — Carmelo Dominguez, suspected of being one of Bolivia's major cocaine smugglers, slipped out of prison with the probable complicity of the warden and police, according to Bolivian and the American ambassador.

The ambassador, Robert Gelbard, was furious over the escape of Mr. Dominguez. Mr. Gelbard called the episode a "blatant act of corruption involving one of the

most important drug traffickers in Latin America."

Mr. Dominguez faced a 30-year prison sentence if convicted of cocaine trafficking.

Roger Pando, under secretary of the interior, said the warden, Colonel Julio Romero, authorized Mr. Dominguez to leave the La Paz prison Monday to visit a local clinic accompanied by a police guard. Neither the guard nor Mr. Dominguez returned, said Mr. Pando. He added that Colonel Romero had been placed under house arrest.

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On West Bank, Arab Lands Again Seized

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

ARTAS, Israel-Occupied West Bank—The farmers of this ancient village, nestled in the Judean hills near a spring named for King Solomon, will remember the Gulf war most of all for the land surveys it brought here — and the land that was then taken away from them.

While the Palestinians of Artas waited out a 40-day curfew after Jan. 15, teams of Israeli land agents began staking out tracts on the hill-sides outside the village. Then, two weeks after the war ended, a notice arrived: Israel's government had decided to seize 145 hectares (360 acres) of traditional village lands, wiping out much of the agriculture on which the community depends.

The confiscation was one of a sudden rash of land takeovers initiated by Israel in the West Bank in the two months after the Gulf war and amounting to at least 3,030 hectares so far — a move that appears linked to a vast new program for the construction of Jewish settlements.

Israel justifies its confiscation of the land on the grounds that Arab ownership has not been registered and those using it cannot document 10 consecutive years of cultivation.

For the people of Artas, it

seemed like the inevitable consequence of a war that left Israel's government more determined to hold on to occupied Arab lands.

"This is the humiliation that the war has brought us," said Thuria Sahin, whose family, part of one of Artas's four historic clans, lost three hectares of almond, olive and apricot orchards in the seizure. "The Jews have taken our lands, leaving us with nothing. The men who worked in Israel have lost their jobs."

Villages around the occupied territories are still reeling from the economic and political shocks of the war, in which the Palestinians backed Saddam Hussein. But among the hardest-hit communities are those where land was taken. While Israel's more publicized construction of new housing in settlements sometimes has little direct impact on Palestinians, the land confiscations deprive families, and even whole villages, of their primary source of income.

According to the East Jerusalem-based Coordinating Committee of International Nongovernment Organizations, a pro-Palestinian group, at least 3,030 hectares of West Bank land was taken over by Israel in March and April, with 4,000 more were closed off by the military for possible seizure.

Although most of the land does not have a legally registered owner, in keeping with widespread practice before the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, almost all of it has long been claimed by Arab villages or families, and much of it was being cultivated.

Such land seizures, which Israel describes not as expropriations but as entirely legal "declarations of public land," have been going on in the West Bank and Gaza Strip for more than a decade, and have helped provide Israel a claim to more than half of the West Bank's total land.

Lawyers, human-rights campaigners and Israeli journalists, however, say the current wave of confiscations has been unusually large, reflecting the new approach taken toward the territories by the government of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

"This could be one of the last great land grabs, by a government that is worried that it is coming

under pressure to make concessions on territory," said Linda Brayer, a lawyer who appealed two of the land cases to the Supreme Court. "People are waking up in the morning and finding that bulldozers are outside destroying their land."

Israeli authorities have not offered any public account of the extent or purpose of the latest land takeovers, although Lieutenant Colonel Shmuel Ozenboi, a spokesman for the army's civil administration in the West Bank, said he doubted the Palestinian claims.

The land confiscations have been one of the major issues raised by Palestinians in recent meetings with Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d. At one meeting, Mayor Elias Freij of Bethlehem forcefully raised the case of nearby Artas with Mr. Baker, prompting U.S. diplomats in Jerusalem to make their own investigation of the takeover. They are expected to take up the matter with Israeli officials soon.

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A workman fixing a spotlight on one of the mobile homes set up by settlers in Givon Hahadasha.

Baker Crosses Jordan, but Can't Span Differences

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM—Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d has been unable to get Arab and Israeli leaders to sit around a conference table yet, but for a fleeting moment Tuesday he got Israeli and Jordanian soldiers together on a tiny wooden bridge over the Jordan River.

Mr. Baker, in a sudden shift of plans, told his aides he wanted to get a better feel for the land under dispute between Israel and its neighbors, so instead of flying between Amman and Jerusalem, he drove by car, crossing the Jordan

River border by foot on the Allenby Bridge.

It was the first time any American secretary of state had made the 90-minute overland trip from Amman to Jerusalem.

Mr. Baker had spent the afternoon in Amman meeting with King Hussein, who signaled that Jordan was not likely to go to any peace conference if its powerful neighbor Syria would not go — and for now, the Syrians have rejected the kind of conference that Mr. Baker is trying to organize.

Following his talks with King Hussein, Mr. Baker drove down from Amman to the Jordan valley

point and the bridge, the main crossing point between Jordan and the Israeli-occupied West Bank.

Mr. Baker walked to the midpoint of the bridge, escorted by two colonels from the Jordanian Army.

As Mr. Baker and his escorts walked from the Jordanian side, an Israeli brigadier general, Gadi Zohar, strode across from the Israeli side to the midpoint. For about 15 seconds, Mr. Baker, the two Jordanian officers and the Israeli officer were together in the middle of the bridge, exchanging furtive glances but no words.

The Israeli general waited while the two Jordanian colonels saluted

Mr. Baker and then smartly turned on their heels and left. The Jordanian officers did not salute the Israeli general, which would be normal practice to a superior officer.

Jordanian and Israeli officers hold regular contacts to keep the border crossing operating smoothly, but these are always in secret.

Mr. Baker then took one step across the midpoint of the bridge and was saluted by General Zohar, who escorted him to the Israeli side.

Mr. Baker's trip seemed partly a publicity effort and partly a sincere effort to see the lay of the land. But it also seemed to be a signal to the

Arabs and Israelis, whom he has fruitfully been trying to get together during four trips to the region in two months, that if they would only show a little more flexibility they too could make a similar journey across the river that divides their two worlds.

During his talks in Amman on Tuesday, Mr. Baker did not appear to make any major breakthroughs in his efforts to convince Arabs and Israelis to drop their conditions for attending a peace conference.

While President George Bush said Tuesday that there was still "room for optimism," it is becoming increasingly difficult to see where.

In fact, while Mr. Bush keeps talking about optimism, Mr. Baker seems to be trying to signal his boss that he is nearing the end of the road, and that it is time to relieve him from this seeming mission impossible or try another approach.

King Hussein, while trying to appear to be as cooperative as possible with Mr. Baker's mission, nevertheless made clear in his news conference with the secretary of state that he too was not ready to sign on to a peace conference until certain of his terms were met.

MOBUTU: Zaire President Leads Riverboat Life Amid Hyperinflation

(Continued from page 1)

country has virtually collapsed with growing joblessness and hunger.

Even Mr. Mobutu, among the world's richest heads of state, appears to be cutting back a bit amid his nation's hard times.

With estimates of his personal wealth ranging from \$300 million to \$5 billion, and with deeds in his name to at least six residences in Switzerland, Belgium, Italy, Portugal and France, the president has not rented a Concorde supersonic jetliner for overseas trips in the last year, as he frequently did during the previous decade while his country tumbled to ruin.

Nor has Mr. Mobutu, 61, announced the funding of any whimsical economic development

schemes in recent months, such as the one a couple of years ago when he ordered several planeloads of Argentine sheep in hopes of turning Zaire into a lamb and wool exporter. The animals perished in the African heat.

But Zaire's political emergency may prove more acute than its economic distress. In an era when popular calls for democratic change are shaking sub-Saharan Africa after decades of largely autocratic rule, Zaire's painful struggle toward change seems to incorporate elements of the best and worst of the times.

Along with such presidents as Félix Houphouët-Boigny of Ivory Coast and Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, Mr. Mobutu represents a living link to Africa's seminal inde-

pendence era, a controversial figure who has been at the top so long that he has come to embody the very notion of his nation.

This is a man who, in the name of racial pride and African nationalism, confiscated foreign-owned businesses in the 1970s and forbade countrymen to wear Western-style neckties or give their children foreign or Christian names.

But like his long-tenured colleagues elsewhere in Africa, Mr. Mobutu governs a nation in which the huge majority of citizens are younger than 25 and far more concerned about jobs, food, individual liberties and the accountability of political leaders than about any threats that Western colonialism might still present.

That generational pressure ex-

ploded last year, when labor strikes and political protests forced Mr. Mobutu to consider political change seriously.

Now, more than a year after Mr. Mobutu grudgingly relented to popular demands for an end to single-party rule and the scheduling of multiparty elections, nearly 200 political parties have sprouted — but few seem able to agree on anything other than a desire for Mr. Mobutu to go.

Poland-South African Ties

Agence France-Press

CAPE TOWN — Poland restored diplomatic ties with South Africa on Tuesday after a break of 45 years.

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Nepal Leader Resigns Amid Leftist Sweep

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

KATMANDU, Nepal — Prime Minister Krishna Prasad Bhattarai, who was instrumental in restoring democracy to Nepal a year ago, resigned Tuesday as he went down to defeat in a Communist sweep of voting in the capital. King Birendra asked Mr. Bhattarai to remain in office as caretaker head of government until a new House of Representatives assembles, possibly this weekend. A new administration team then be formed by what appeared likely to be a coalition of parties.

With little more than a quarter of the 205 contests declared in Nepal's first open election in more than 30 years, Mr. Bhattarai's Nepali Congress party was running almost neck and neck nationwide with a leftist alliance called the Communist Party of Nepal-United Marxists and Leninists. The Nepali Congress had 28 seats, the Communists 23.

Mr. Bhattarai, 66, lost in his Katmandu constituency to Madan Bhandari, 39, general secretary of the Marxist Leninists, by 751 votes out of 63,000 cast.

"It is a vote for democracy," Mr. Bhandari said. "It is a vote for independence. It is a vote for the alleviation of poverty."

Communists staged victory marches and demonstrations in Katmandu and nearby towns. The demonstrators were mainly young

people fired by a belief that a new order is coming.

Rightist parties, charging harassment and violence by both Communists and Nepali Congress gangs, were doing very badly, with only one victory declared. Half a dozen seats were split among splinter parties — some also on the left — and independents.

The Nepali Congress, stunned by the loss of four out of five seats to Communists in the Katmandu area, insisted that it would pick up enough victories in remoter regions of Nepal to insure a plurality if not a majority in the new house. Vote counting may not be completed for another day or two. Repolling has been ordered at 21 stations in 15 constituencies.

The Congress Party has only one leader, G. P. Koirala, still in the race. If he is successful, he is likely to be a prime ministerial candidate. The party, which was thrown out of office in 1960 by King Mahendra, the present monarch's father, and operated in the shadows for three decades of partyless democracy known as the *panchayat* system, intends to hold an election to choose a new leader.

Leo Rose, a specialist at the Institute of Oriental and Asian Studies at Berkeley who has been observing the election, said the defeat of Mr. Bhattarai and other Congress veterans might help to rejuvenate and broaden the orga-

nization by opening the way to younger leaders outside Katmandu.

Supporters of the Communists said they had been promised land, the titles to home they rent, jobs and in some cases the right to ownership of capital goods like taxis or machinery. Some residents of Katmandu said they were wary of what could happen if mobs take to the streets to demand fulfillment of these pledges.

Nepali and foreign political analysts, beginning to look at voting patterns in this election, said many Nepalis, faced with a choice of 20 parties across the political spectrum from royalists to radical leftists, seemed to have fallen back on age-old identification with caste or ethnic community in choosing members of Parliament. The exception may have been the youngest voters, who were enthusiastic supporters of the left in many areas.

Some candidates skillfully combined political and ethnic appeals. In Katmandu, the Marxist leader Padma Ratna Tuladhar was seen as both a Communist ideologue and a champion of the Newari people, the valley's original inhabitants. He won a convincing victory, defeating Mangia Devi Singh, the wife of the Nepali Congress party's patriarch, Ganesh Man Singh.

Beyond the Katmandu Valley, high caste Communists drew support from rural Brahmin communities that would not be expected to be a natural constituency of the left.

Tokyo Aide Urging Broader Relief Role

Reuters

TOKYO — Japan should consider revising its law to enable Japanese forces to join international disaster relief operations, Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama said Tuesday.

A ministry official quoted Mr. Nakayama as saying that it was necessary to revise part of the law on disaster relief teams to include personnel and helicopters of the Self-Defense Forces.

The law, which was enacted in 1987, enables Japan to send only policemen, firemen, doctors and nurses overseas for rescue and rehabilitation operations after large-scale natural disasters.

Mr. Nakayama's remarks followed a government decision to send two helicopter teams of firefighters to Bangladesh, which was devastated by a cyclone last month. Mr. Nakayama said a debate on revising the law on disaster relief teams ought to be conducted simultaneously with discussions on an organization to help in United Nations peacekeeping activities.

The government is likely to find it difficult to revise the disaster law because opposition parties fear a broader role for the Self-Defense Forces could pave the way for overseas military operations.

In November, the government was forced to scrap a bill to establish a UN Peace Cooperation Corps in the face of fierce opposition to the Self-Defense Forces' participation.

But last month Japan sent four minesweepers to the Gulf to help clear mines without extensive parliamentary debate.

German Reformer Charged

Reuters

DRESDEN — Wolfgang Berghofer, the former Dresden mayor and first senior East German Communist to champion change in the uprising of 1989, has been charged with electoral fraud, prosecutors said on Tuesday.

U.S. Force Readies Bangladesh Aid Commander Calls Damage Colossal

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DHAKA, Bangladesh — Major General Henry Stackpole, commander of a newly arrived U.S. task force, said Tuesday that the U.S. mission would start within 48 hours to provide relief to survivors of last month's cyclone.

"Damage is colossal and overwhelming," he said after touring Kumudia Island and some of the other areas devastated by the storm which, according to government figures, has taken nearly 140,000 lives.

Heavy rains are producing severe flooding in the northeastern part of the country, killing at least 200 more people and trapping large numbers of others, according to reports on Tuesday.

In the two weeks since the cyclone, more than 127 centimeters (50 inches) of rain has fallen in the northeast, leaving all of Sylhet district, 260 kilometers northeast of Dhaka, under water.

More than one million people in the northeast are reported trapped by the water pouring down from the hilly Indian states of Meghalaya and Assam, helped by exceptionally heavy rain in the region itself. Thousands of people were taking shelter in trees, press reports said Tuesday.

General Stackpole said his force would set up its base and communications center in Chittagong, Bangladesh's main port. He said

the Americans will come equipped with hovercraft that will allow them to concentrate on remote, hard-to-reach areas.

The first advance task force teams of nearly 200 personnel arrived in Dhaka on Sunday. They are to be joined by 7,000 troops, some of whom were en route home from the Gulf when they were diverted to Bangladesh.

President George Bush ordered the amphibious assault carrier *San Antonio* and its accompanying ships to interrupt their voyage to California and head up the coast of Bangladesh.

A U.S. Air Force C-5 transport plane arrived carrying five helicopters to scout the devastated coast. (AFP, AP)

China Accepts Swiss Mission After Talks on New Credit

Agence France-Press

MANILA — Switzerland has received permission to send a human rights mission to China, and the two nations will start negotiations this year on a new credit package for Beijing, a Swiss Foreign Ministry official said here Tuesday.

Deputy Foreign Minister Klaus Jacobi, who visited Beijing and Shanghai last week, said his government wanted to encourage China's movement toward change and that his visit produced "encouraging signs with respect to the reformist movement."

He said Chinese officials had told him that "they are prepared to receive a delegation from Switzerland which will look into the human rights situation. In the past, China has rejected outside scrutiny of human rights practices, saying it constituted interference in the country's internal affairs."

Bilateral relations soured after the Chinese Army crushed a democracy movement in Beijing in 1989. Mr. Jacobi said his government stopped development aid and high-level visits. He said trade would improve and new credit relations will be negotiated. But he stressed the Swiss arms embargo against Beijing will be maintained.

Jean Langlais, Organist, Dies at 84

The Associated Press

PARIS — Jean Langlais, 84, a composer and organist who enjoyed an international career despite being blind from birth, died Wednesday at the Necker Hospital, where he had been admitted two days before with breathing problems.

Born at La Fontenelle, Mr. Langlais studied music under another blind organist, André Marchal, and earned a prize diploma at the National Conservatory of Music in Paris. From 1945 to 1987, he was the chief organist on the Cavallé-Coll organ at the Basilique Sainte-Clothilde. This organ had been played by César Franck in the previous century.

Mr. Langlais performed around Europe and in the United States and composed two symphonies, two concertos for organ and orchestra, a number of choral works and pieces of chamber music.

He taught his skills at the Institute of Blind Youths in Paris. He was an officer of the Legion of Honor and Commander of Arts and Letters.

Other deaths:

Israel Tabak, 86, a retired Baltimore rabbi who was a former president of the Rabbinical Council of America, April 17 in Jerusalem after a fall. In the late 1940s Rabbi Tabak was president of the council,

the umbrella body of Orthodox religious leaders in the United States and Canada. He was later honored president.

James Nolan, 75, who became promotion manager of the *Europe* Edition of the *New York Times* in 1948, of *Current* in Washington on May 1. He also served as European public relations director for Trans World Airline and taught French at the Solebi School in New Hope, Pennsylvania. He was the brainchild behind Art Buchwald's first book, "Pe After Dark," which became a best-seller. Maggie Nolan, his wife, wrote an early version of the *Play* column.

ACROSS

- 1 Like some shaves or calls
- 6 Sis's sib
- 9 Buys selectively
- 14 Maugham's "Of Bondage"
- 15 Abner
- 16 Landlord's sign
- 17 Winery process
- 18 "A Chorus Line" song
- 19 Philadelphia's Spectrum
- 20 British pop duo of the 60's
- 23 Total
- 24 Retainer
- 25 Try hard
- 29 "Memory" musical
- 31 Calendar abbr.
- 34 Vestige
- 35 Mine find
- 36 Farm feature
- 37 Mood rock star of the 70's
- 38 Tricked
- 39 Squeak stopper
- 40 Two-below-par score
- 42 Coty end
- 43 Uncle, in Oases
- 44 Vexed state
- 45 Take offense at
- 46 Supermarket freebie
- 47 Charlotte of "The Facts of Life"
- 48 Indy 500 winner, 1982
- 49 Trick
- 50 Squeak stopper
- 51 Two-below-par score
- 52 Caliban's opposite
- 53 Actor Vigoda
- 54 Mist
- 55 Material of Elvis's blue shoes
- 56 Men and boys
- 57 SAT takers, e.g.

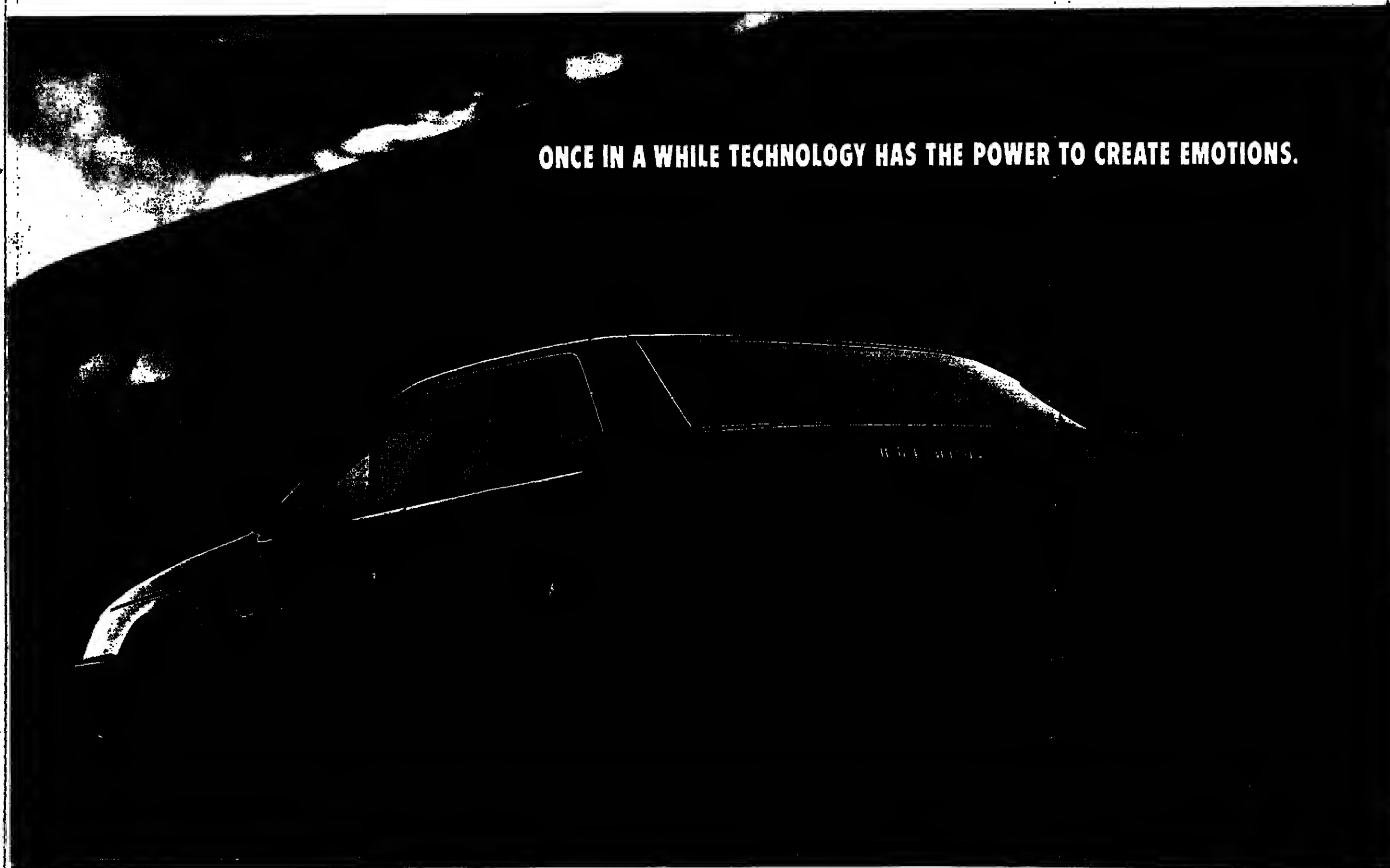
Solution to Previous Puzzle

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DOWN

- 1 Fissure
- 2 Small sled
- 3 Leave out
- 4 All there
- 5 Jeweler, at times
- 6 Like Robert Redford
- 7 Skin of an orange
- 8 Designer Cassini
- 9 Rubbernecks
- 10 Throng
- 11 Butter substitute
- 12 Madonna's ex
- 13 Depot. Abbr.
- 14 Summer drink
- 22 Frequently
- 23 March honoree, for short
- 26 Fountain in Rome
- 27 Proportion
- 28 Like tea, sometimes
- 29 Kohoutek, for one
- 30 Brouhahas
- 31 Pooh's creator
- 32 Mel or Steve
- 33 Ruling place
- 35 Wayne of golf
- 36 Espies
- 38 Jargon
- 39 Least ripe
- 44 Cowboy's seat
- 45 Stadium shout
- 46 A.K.C. category
- 47 Parts
- 48 Spiritual leader
- 49 Andy Taylor's son
- 50 Tennis player Yannick
- 51 Agree
- 52 Superman's garment
- 53 Fairy-tale monster
- 54 Sinatra's cohorts, once
- 55 Islands off Fla.
- 56 "Boot," 1982 film

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ONCE IN A WHILE TECHNOLOGY HAS THE POWER TO CREATE EMOTIONS.

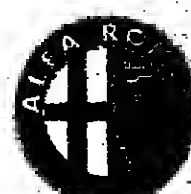
Few cars embody this spirit better than the Alfa Romeo 164. And with good reason. For over 8 decades motoring enthusiasts the world over have been enthusing over the sophisticated technology that has made Alfa Romeo synonymous with refined and

sporty motoring. It is evident in the whole range of engines: from the brilliant elasticity of the opposed cylinders of the Boxer to the classic architecture of the V6; from the pre-eminent technology of the Twin Spark to the continual evolution of the 4-valves

per cylinder engines, and the exceptional virtues of four-wheel drive. Equally, it shows itself in the performance of the versatile and compact Alfa 33, the ultra-powerful 75, the sporty Spider and, of course, the prestigious 164. Add the superior comfort

of ergonomically designed interiors, the advanced "active" safety features, the quality of the components and the reliability of every model, and you have one of the most technologically advanced marques in the world. This level of technology is

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Baker Has Arguments

Midwest pluses: The United States and the Soviet Union are more or less working together to set up an Arab-Israeli peace conference. Saudi Arabia and the lesser Gulf emirates have agreed on (presumably this is just the first step) taking part in such a conference, breaking a major psychological barrier. Jordan once again is available.

Midwest minuses: Syria and Israel, testing American diplomatic staying power, are separately reissuing Secretary of State James Baker's formula for a peace conference. The Palestinians remain in great disarray.

Mr. Baker, professing fatigue and impatience, tells his press escort that he is unhappy with the pace of progress, especially in Syria and Israel. But he has shifted to the Middle East only four times in two months — not all that much of a personal investment when you recall the ordeals that Henry Kissinger and Jimmy Carter went through. The countries and peoples whose fate is in the balance do not make it easy for would-be mediators, but for them the stakes are much higher than they are for the United States; they have their reasons to be cautious.

Anyway, Mr. Baker has cards yet to play.

If Syria keeps insisting on a conference format in which others could gang up on Israel and the Syrians could keep their own contacts to an antiseptic minimum, then perhaps the United States should allow Damascus to isolate itself on the sidelines. Washington and Moscow could then try to proceed with Israel, Jordan and the Palestinians, with the Gulf states sitting in.

Israel's government of the right follows a policy dominated by its right. It declares that, by dealing Sinai back to Egypt, Israel met the international requirement to exchange land for peace, and that it will not contemplate territorial concessions on the West Bank. It presses West Bank settlements. It insists on a conference format that excludes the international interest in a Middle East peace. It expects to appoint not only its own delegation but also the Palestinians' delegation. These are flawed positions, no less so for coming from a friendly democratic state. But at this point in the Baker shuttle, it is not possible to say that the secretary of state has exhausted the principled arguments that can be brought against them.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Silly Questions in Burma

Burma's oddly named junta, the State Law and Order Restoration Council, seized power nearly three years ago by moving down thousands of unarmed students. Its repressive methods are no more subtle now. When elections last year produced an overwhelming majority for the democratic opposition, the council refused to let the new assembly convene and arrested all leaders of the victorious party, starting with Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, Burma's most popular political figure. When Buddhist monks protested against this arrogance, the council sent soldiers into the monasteries. Now the council has grown curious about the opinions of the country's civil servants.

According to Bertil Lintner of the Far

Eastern Economic Review, who has done much to bring the council's crimes to light, all civil servants recently received a questionnaire. Among the questions asked were "Are you in favor of a CIA intervention?" and "Do you want Burma to lose its sovereignty?" Not many yes answers are anticipated.

One question was more personal: "Should a person who is married to a foreigner become the leader of Burma?" The answer is to Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, whose husband is British. Has the State Law and Order Restoration Council forgotten that something very close to this question was asked of the entire electorate in 1990, and that the answer was yes?

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

For Cleaner Government

Senator Mitch McConnell, a Kentucky Republican, last month introduced an amendment to eliminate public funding of presidential campaigns through a \$1 tax checkoff and reallocate the money to child nutrition programs. The proposal, later withdrawn, was a mischievous effort to embarrass supporters of federal campaign funding by suggesting that the money could be better used elsewhere. It was also a clear signal of how demagogic the upcoming debate over campaign financing is likely to be.

The \$1 checkoff has done much to protect the presidency from the impression that the White House is for sale. Yet, as Mr. McConnell notes, millions of dollars in sewer money now flow to presidential campaigns from favor-seeking contributors who channel their funds to state party accounts, thereby evading federal limits.

The answer lies not in his response but in a package sponsored by the Senate majority leader, George Mitchell, and Senator David

Boren of Oklahoma. It would staunch the flow of sewer money to presidential candidates, and moderate the flow of favor-seeking money to congressional candidates by extending the concept of public campaign financing to Senate races.

Candidates who agree to an overall spending limit would be eligible for in-kind support like publicly funded vouchers for television time. Although it could offer more in the way of public resources, the measure would be a fundamental improvement.

It is no secret that most Americans believe the political system generally to be unbefittingly beholden to influence peddlers. Yet some senators like Mr. McConnell will go to extraordinary lengths to obscure the issue. That is why it is essential for senators who believe in reform to rally behind Mr. Mitchell's efforts to replace the convoluted fund-raising grind with a system of reasonable spending limits and clean alternative financing.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Comment

The Chancellor at a Loss

It has never existed in Germany before: A chancellor who charges at a crowd with swinging fists, who is obviously not in control of himself in that instance. A government leader who turns rallies into a schoolyard where he can take on his adversaries in fistfights. This is so detached from the world of reasonable politics — regardless of the circumstances — that one has to be stunned.

The circumstances [in Halle last Friday] are already depressing: a rioting crowd under the flags of the Young Socialists, throwing tomatoes and eggs. That is a situation in which the security guards cannot distinguish between protest and violence. After all, the attacker could also throw a knife or a sharp piece of iron.

But Helmut Kohl's insecurity is much worse than the ugly scene with the rioters could show. The legislator from Rhineland-Palatinate, the Christian Democratic leader and former state premier, learned his skills in the old Federal Republic; it was enough to become chancellor after 30 years. And after 10 years as chancellor he had also learned enough to use his role skillfully in the international process that brought unity to the Germans. Even though he had always hoped for this unity, he was not prepared for it — nobody in Bonn was prepared. Suddenly it was there, and now it would be good if one had learned a bit more than just to administer the old Federal Republic.

Mr. Kohl's deep insecurity, first visible during the Gulf war, originates in the fact that he does not know what to do. The amazement that hits the observer results from an impression of political helplessness: The man who is panicking does not know any better; because everything is different, he is at a loss. He is the chancellor.

—Süddeutsche Zeitung (Munich)

Southern African Threshold

The Marxist president of Angola, José Eduardo dos Santos, and the U.S.-backed guerrilla leader, Jonas Savimbi, will take their quarrel from the bush and battlefield to elections, where both may lose to forces

not yet in the field. The Angola accord, with a cease-fire to take effect this month, ends a horrible 16-year war that took some 300,000 lives and produced no winners.

Without 50,000 Cuban troops, 1,000 East German secret policemen and Soviet weapons and aid, the government would have fallen in a month. Without South African and U.S. aid, Mr. Savimbi would have been a purely local, tribally based insurrectionist of little account. Yet their accord was not easy. It flowed from U.S.-Soviet understandings of 1988, between the regimes of Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev no less, to call off the worldwide wars of surrogates.

A small UN force of 600 is called upon to monitor this agreement. The last Cubans are to go home before the elections promised for autumn of 1992. The last East Germans are to be gone before then. Foreign aid will be needed to find civilian occupations and training for the soldiers of both sides, a number put by Mr. Savimbi at 300,000, so that Angola may enjoy the fruits of peace with a merged army of only 50,000. None of this will be easy.

Angola is a gloriously rich country of oil and 10 million people — a country made poor by human malevolence, the Cold War, Communist imperialism, South African tribalism and gluttony for power. The Angola accord offers Angolans the chance to forge a glorious new age for their country. And it is a sign that worldwide benefits still flow from Mr. Gorbachev's sea change in Soviet foreign policy, long after the glow has left the domestic Soviet reforms for which the foreign policy changes were made.

—The Baltimore Sun

One of the planet's quietest spots, South Africa, is going through a delicate and critical stage. Destinies of entire countries and the region as a whole largely depend on the way events will develop within a few days and weeks. At issue are processes of political, national and racial reconciliation in the South African Republic, Angola and Mozambique. There is obviously every reason to come to agreements and to carry them out.

—Pravda (Moscow)

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The West Can Help the Soviets Democratize

By Jeffrey Sachs

This is the first of two articles.

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Policymakers in the West are not sure whether the forces unleashed by Mikhail Gorbachev will lead ultimately to democratic reform, repression or chaos, but almost all are convinced that the West can do little to affect the outcome. This passivity is wrongheaded and could result in one of the greatest foreign policy blunders of modern times.

The truth is that the West can play a decisive role in pushing the outcome toward peaceful, democratic and market-oriented reform through a policy of conditional financial assistance to the Soviet Union firmly based on democratic principles.

Financial support should be linked to continued Soviet progress on democratic reforms. That progress is now promising, in view of the coming direct election for the Russian presidency in June and Mr. Gorbachev's recent agreement with Boris Yeltsin to hold national elections in the near future. The agreement would also develop major powers to the nine republics, and it would sign the new union treaty, and confirms the right of the other six republics to secede peacefully from the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union, either as a single country or as a collection of sovereign republics, has the potential to establish democratic rule and a market-based economy in a shorter period of time than most in the West imagine. This transition can be led by the new democratic leaders — Mr. Yeltsin and legions of other politicians still largely unknown in the West — who are already competing for the legitimate right to govern and to have a real chance to win the public's backing for radical reforms.

All aspects of Soviet restructuring — market reform, conversion from a military to a civilian economy, a more cooperative foreign policy — would be helped immeasurably by the transfer of power to freely elected and likely non-Communist governments. Mr. Yeltsin's ability to turn his political legitimacy to the service of reform was illustrated recently when the Kremlin conceded control of Siberian coal mines to his government, which immediately promised to help the mines become enterprises.

The West's capability to help foster reform in the Soviet Union arises from two facts.

Despite the pressure on Mr. Gorbachev from the right, Communist ideology is dead. I spent much of last spring briefing very senior Soviet officials, including Politburo members, on market reforms, and encountered general amusement or scorn when I alluded to Marxism or socialist principles. Those who would defend the old system can do so only by force, and even the army and the KGB have little taste for a failed economic system held together by duress.

Second, relatively small amounts of foreign aid could have an enormous impact in promoting market-based reforms. The Soviet Union is a large country, but it is also a very poor one, so what would constitute considerable financial aid would be a small expense for the West if it acted in concert.

By my estimation, radical market reforms (including conversion of the military-industrial complex to civilian purposes) should be backed by Western support on the order of \$30 billion per year for five years. Half would come from international financial institutions such as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, and the other half directly from governments, of which the U.S. share would be roughly \$5 billion per year.

Bear in mind that the \$30 billion represents less than 0.1 percent of the GNP of the industrial world, and the direct U.S. contribution would be a mere 1 percent of annual U.S. military spending. The United States would actually stand to save vast amounts of money in the medium term if its aid led to a more peaceful Soviet Union and therefore to a smaller NATO budget.

The West already failed to support reform in the Soviet Union at a decisive moment last fall when the "500-day plan" for building democratic institutions was unveiled. The plan, devised by Mr. Yeltsin's able economic adviser, Grigori Yavlinsky, and Mr. Gorbachev's then adviser, Stanislav Shatalin, won the backing of 14 of the 15 republics, as well as of Mr. Gorbachev himself, at least initially.

Earlier in the summer, Mr. Gorbachev had urgently appealed to Chancellor Helmut Kohl and President François Mitterrand to organize large-scale financial support from the West on behalf of market reforms. When the 500-day plan was revealed, the West might have seized the opportunity to grant Mr. Gorbachev's request, on the condition that the dramatic new program of political and economic reform be put into effect.

The West never responded, and the plan was met with a harsh counterblast from the central bureaucracy, Communist apparatchiks clinging to power and parts of the military-industrial complex. Mr. Gorbachev wavered in support. Mr. Yavlinsky came to Washington in a desperate attempt to drum up backing from the West (even moral backing), telling senior Western officials that the train was leaving the station and the reformers

might well be left behind. To his dismay, the West just sat on its hands. His empty-handed return was surely among the factors that confirmed Mr. Gorbachev in his decision to swing to the conservatives.

Mr. Gorbachev's turn to the right, of course, succeeded only in throwing the country into deeper turmoil. A new government was entrusted to Valentin Pavlov, an apparatchik with no public support who embarked on a series of disastrous mistakes: accelerating the public's flight from rubles by confiscating ruble notes; ordering sharp price increases rather than letting market forces set prices, so that shops remained empty as ever; implementing a system of "dollar-based" trade with Eastern Europe without creating a way for enterprises to buy the dollars needed for imports.

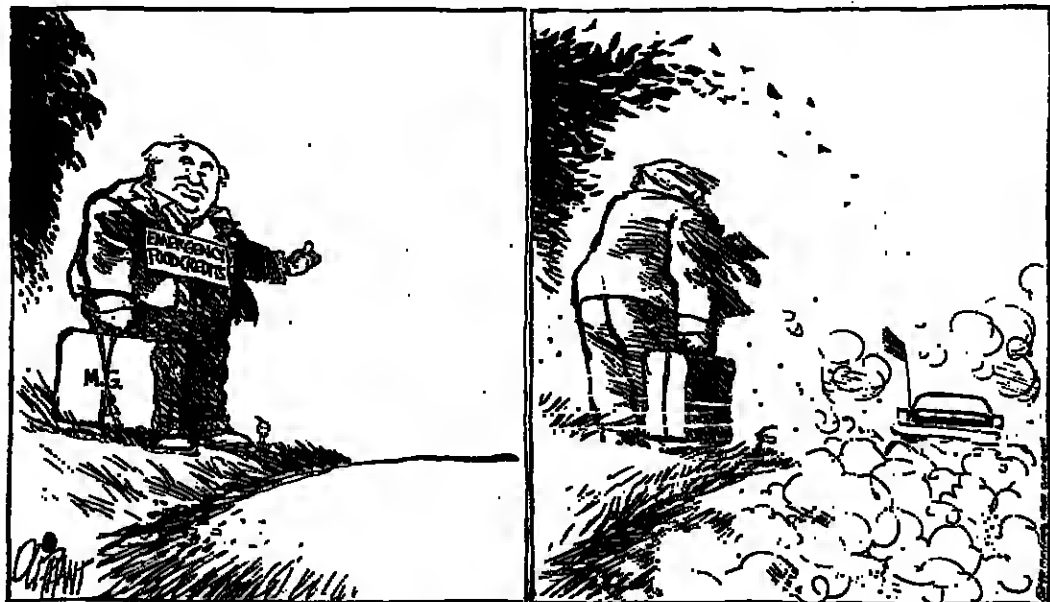
Ironically, Mr. Pavlov's utter incompetence may open one more chance for the reformers. As public disgust mounted, the popularity of Mr. Yeltsin's pro-reform, anti-Communist message has grown sharply,

helping him to achieve agreement on the new timetable for elections.

A second important opportunity will be missed if the West fails to underscore the importance it places upon the scheduled elections. The best way to reinforce that message is to link the \$15 billion in emergency food credits requested by former Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze explicitly to fulfillment of the new election timetable.

Willingness to move forward on the larger package of aid would be signaled now, but the aid should go forward only when a new democratic government, presumably backed by Mr. Yeltsin as elected Russian president, undertakes radical market reform and cooperates on a broad range of policies including arms reduction. True, the Soviets have been extremely sensitive to Western meddling in internal affairs, but the linkage to reform should be absolute. If the Soviets don't like it, no aid should flow.

The writer is professor of international trade at Harvard University and one of the architects of Poland's economic reform program. He contributed this column to The Washington Post.



Democracy or ... bust! Ways to Keep the Heat on Gorbachev

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON — To sort out Soviet politics, you need a seasonally adjusted method for interpreting Mikhail Gorbachev's zigzags. In fall and winter he aligns himself with reactionary forces, but in spring and summer he turns toward reform and compromise with progressive forces.

He has done it again. After five months of alliance with Communist and military reactionaries, Mr. Gorbachev rebuffed the hard-liners last month and is now opening in a partnership with his rival, Boris Yeltsin, the Russian Republic leader and champion of the reformers.

Mr. Gorbachev's shift reflects a pragmatic concession to the power of governments in the republics, one that opens an opportunity for American policy. The West can widen its official dealings with the republics and local governments to promote long-term democratic and market reforms.

Mr. Gorbachev himself offered the means for doing so, by asking Washington for a new agricultural credit of \$1.5 billion. Clearly, George Bush wants to say yes, but Washington should also spread its bets among the contending forces — not abandoning Mr. Gorbachev, but moving to expand parallel concessions at all levels of the fragmented Soviet power structure.

Here are some steps to take:

- Amend the 1990 legislation establishing the Support East European Democracy program to include the Soviet Union, so that the United States can help train mayors and city council members in the art of democracy. Those reformers confront the hard-line party apparatus and lack experience in governing.
- Invest in building democratic institutions in the Russian Republic and other republics.
- With only \$300,000 the National

Endowment for Democracy, through the National Democratic Institute, has run seminars for Soviet officials on budgets, taxes, services and coalition-building. Some 200 city officials have begun this training, but 20 times that number need help.

Multiplying the budget tenfold, using federal money, and it would still pale beside aid to the Kurds.

- Take advantage of glasnost's daring spirits such as the television

Low-cost technical advice offers potentially large returns.

- Channel U.S. aid, especially food and other humanitarian aid, to governments in the republics rather than to the Kremlin. Let the local reformers get the bonus for delivering food.
- Last winter, when President Bush granted \$1 billion in farm credits, the grain went to Moscow and was distributed by the KGB. The leader of Moldova complained that Mr. Gorbachev was denying that republic leaders accept his version of a new union treaty as a price for obtaining grain.
- Use this summer's summit of the seven industrialized nations to coordinate aid to Moscow; distribute it in phases, continuing so long as Mr. Gorbachev pursues progressive politics and market economics.
- Insist that the black beret troops stop taking over banks, customs posts, airports and other facilities in Lithuania and Latvia. Require as a price of outside help that seized Baltic institutions be returned to local authorities.
- Gradually expand official relations with Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, leading to establishment of what Zigmunt Brzezinski calls "institutes," or vetted U.S. embassies, and get the Baltic states accepted as full members at the 1992 Helsinki conference.
- In sum, the moment has come for bolder American actions. The object should be to encourage Mr. Gorbachev to stay on a progressive track — and to strengthen democratic institutions in case he follows his seasonal pattern and swerves back toward a hard line next fall.

The writer, a fellow of the Johns Hopkins Foreign Policy Institute and author of "The New Russians," contributed this column to The New York Times.

Channel U.S. aid to the local reformers. Let the local reformers get the bonus for delivering food.

It's High Time the Recession Was Taken Seriously

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — It has taken an uncommonly long time for official Washington to wake up to the fact that the American economy is in rotten shape. But finally that uncomfortable truth is beginning to dawn.

The AFL-CIO has been tapping on the shoulders of its Democratic friends in Congress for months, telling them that unemployment is continuing to rise and that more and more people each month are exhausting their jobless benefits.

Now big business is tapping on the coats of its pals in the Bush administration, warning that the president's rosy scenario of a short, shallow dip followed by a sustained recovery may not be coming true. When the Business Council met in Hot Springs, Virginia, a few days ago, the chief executives of the biggest corporations expressed increasing doubt that the recession would end in this calendar year, let alone the current quarter. "I see no pickup in the economy," said General Electric's Jack Welch, speaking for many others.

The big shock judgment is confirmed by every bit of anecdotal evidence I have heard on recent travels to California, Arizona, Kentucky, Michigan and Ohio. And goodness knows, the newspaper business has been hit harder by this slump than earlier ones and is not yet seeing daylight.

Officially, the folks who measure these cycles say that the current recession began last July. This means that America is now in the 11th month of a downturn — exactly the average for postwar recessions. And yet the recession is only now becoming Washington's main concern.

Why has it taken so long for something so obvious on Main Street to be recognized on Pennsylvania Avenue?

You can blame much of the inattention on the Greens, which erupted a month after what we now recognize as the onset of the recession. Kuwait and Saddam Hussein became the preoccupation of the president and his top advisers, and of Congress and the mass media, consuming time and energy that would otherwise have been spent on the slump at home. The boom on Wall Street also masked the urgency that might otherwise have been felt about the drop in retail sales and manufacturing.

But the greater irony is the way in which the belated decision to deal with the recession. The long and arduous budget negotiations last summer and fall preoccupied the major economic policymakers in Congress and the administration just when they should have been paying attention to the recession. The deal that was negotiated made for inaction, by codifying a bipartisan agreement which meant that standard recession remedies were out of bounds.

Raised taxes, just at the time in the business cycle when a stimulative tax cut would normally be recommended. And it provided that any new spending — say, a pump-prime program for public works or jobs program — would have to be financed either by cuts in other government spending or by additional taxes, thus reducing any stimulative effect.

The budget negotiators gave themselves an escape hatch by saying that the spending constraints could be removed if the economy slipped into recession. But this winter, when it was obvious to everyone that the re-

cession was real, both sides quickly agreed to honor the original deal, rather than abandon the agreement for which they had labored so long and paid so high a political price. Implicitly, they were saying that the recession would have to cure itself.

Democrats are paying a price for that decision. Labor is angry that Congress has done nothing to repair the damaged unemployment insurance system. Democratic voters see payroll taxes continue to rise. Defense cutbacks cost jobs. Struggling state and local governments slash their payrolls and social spending because they cannot get aid from Washington. And despite the acknowledgment of the problem by people like George Mitchell, the Senate majority leader, the Democratic Congress continues to act as if gun control or foreign aid were more important than working people's livelihoods.

But the Bush administration is in greater jeopardy. Having signed a budget agreement that bars deliberate use of a stimulative fiscal policy, it can only beg the Federal Reserve chairman, Alan Greenspan, to lower interest rates as a way of encouraging private spending. Mr. Greenspan and his colleagues have responded in a slow, almost grudging fashion. The fact that they were dealing with a huge borrowing need for the bailout of the savings and loans and a liquidity crisis in many large banks, dragged down by bad real estate loans, did not make their task any easier.

All this poses a far greater political risk to George Bush than the growing second thoughts about his Gulf policy. Rightly or wrongly, presidents are held accountable for the overall

health of the economy. An election-year recession is the worst nightmare any Republican president can face.

The consensus of economists remains that this recession will be history well before election day. But, as Mr. Greenspan has noted in private, the fact that the economy is nearly unanimous does not mean they are right. Meanwhile, real people are being hurt by this slump, and the government to which they legitimately look for help is too distracted to respond.

The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1891: A Place for Balzac

PARIS — M. Emile Zola is casting off his "bear's skin," to use his own expression since he became president of the Man of Letters Society. He is seeking interviews with the Ministers of the Interior and Public Instruction and the Prefect of the Seine with the object of obtaining for the statue to Balzac, a better site than the Palais Royal. M. Zola wants either the place de l'Opera or the place du Theatre Francaise, and at the very least will be contented with the Champs Elysees.

1916: Sofia Despondent

ATHENS — A despatch from Sofia says the Bulgarian people's confidence in the issue of the war has given place to the greatest uncertainty. The Government itself is evidently making ready to meet any eventuality. If ever Bulgaria is forced to ask pardon of Russia, Prince Boris will certainly be chosen to conduct the negotiations, and even now efforts are being made

to prepare the way. Prince Boris has been semi-officially recognized as leader of the Russophile Party so that he could become the monarch of a repentant Bulgaria.

1941: Vichy-Berlin Pact

VICHY — [From our New York edition.] The French government approved today [May 14] the Hitler-Darlan collaboration, terms in a formal gesture considered by diplomatic circles to be more than anything else a warning to America to stay out of the war. French informants who usually know what they are talking about acknowledged that the negotiations conducted by Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan and the Nazi Führer transcended the economic and entered the political field. One result of these negotiations was that 50,000 pictures of Darlan are now being distributed. They will be sold to individuals and posted in stores as previously has been done with the portraits of Pétain.



Clockwise from top left: Madonna arrives at the festival palace with, at right, director Alek Keshishian; Eddie Murphy and Quincy Jones; Malcolm McDowell, center, plays the lead in "Assassin of the Tsar." Inset: Patrick Bouchitey, director of "Lune Froide."

Through a Dark Lens Cannes Premieres Show Haunted Europe

By Joan Dupont

CANNES — The British Pavilion on the Croisette is now called the European Pavilion, surely a sign of the times. With an opening week of films on terrorism, regime, suicide and necrophilia, festival-goers have been experiencing a particularly dark, downbeat Europe.

Peter Greenaway's "Prospero's Book" was not ready, leaving Britain with only one film in competition, "Assassin of the Tsar," co-produced with the Soviet Union, a historical-political allegory.

"Malina," set in Vienna, also focuses on characters haunted by the past. "Europa," filmed in Poland and Denmark, shows the impact of American imagery and politics on Europe, and predicts a dire future.

Lars von Trier, the young Danish director of "Europa," first came to Cannes in 1984, with "The Element of Crime," a moody ramble through the industrial underground. "Europa" is a train movie, a stylized thriller in the Hitchcock tradition; it opens on a hypnotic traveling shot of railroad tracks, and builds in momentum and suspense.

Lars von Trier, director of 'Europa': 'I stole a lot from the old Hollywood films.'

It is a trip through a grim German landscape, stacked high with postwar ruins. The atmosphere evokes "The Third Man," the ominous score is from "Vertigo" and there are strange encounters on this train — mysterious women, menacing men, and a sudden nightmare vision of deported prisoners.

"I stole a lot from the old Hollywood films," the director says. "I wanted to make the kind of scary film I would have to see, a film that works on the unconscious." The director mines the guilt-ridden past with the specter of a unified Germany — "Europa" takes place in both scary times.

Leo Kessler (played by Jean-Marc Barr) a young American whose parents escaped Germany, returns and is taken in hand by his authoritarian uncle (Ernst-Hugo Järegård) who gets him a job as a conductor with Zentropa railroads. Leo meets Katherina (Barbara Sukowa), a Prussian-style heiress, and a dilapidated American colonel (Eddie Constantine), out to unmask the Werewolves, a group of leftover Nazis.

The action is plotted according to an elaborate storyboard, with stunning multilayered imagery worthy of Fritz Lang and a voice-over delivered by Max von Sydow. There is more sound than story; the real plot is in the back-and-forth motion — Europe careening ahead to 1992.

Manipulated by Katherina, Leo is ready to turn into a Werewolf himself and plants a bomb in the train. He says things like, "I don't know what direction this train is moving — forwards or backwards."

The director, who describes himself as a nonthinking man, says he was out to make entertainment. "Even nonthinking men should be able to talk about everything," he says. "I was touched by the vamps, but I was touched by the ruins in Germany too. I believe that everybody is capable of crime — and this doesn't go only for the Germans."

Germany has never been a joyride for Werner Schroeter, the postwar director who made up an infernal trio with Werner Rainer Fassbinder and Daniel Schmid: His vision of Austria is even bleaker. "Malina" was adapted from a 1971 novel by the Austrian

writer Ingeborg Bachmann, published two years before she died from one of the accidental fires she set off by smoking in her home. A poet and philosopher, she lived on so many painkillers that she could not feel the burns until it was too late.

Elfriede Jelinek, a cult author herself ("Lust," is the title of her latest novel) wrote the complex screenplay, made up of pieces of dreams and writings, recollections, letters and imaginings. Schroeter says that he was attracted to this "image of a woman constructed by Bachmann, reconstructed by Jelinek. I wanted to find the auto-destructive element, to make the subject less feminist — she is responsible for her death."

Isabelle Huppert plays the woman, living between two men — Malina (Mathieu Carrière) and Ivan (Can Togay). Carrière sees the story in brutal terms: "It's about a woman who lives with a homosexual, and falls in love with a heterosexual who doesn't love her."

Huppert is more nuanced, and her performance keeps the character's ambiguity. She smokes away, plays with fire, dictates letters, and runs through the streets with her hair flying. It is a portrait of a suffering woman alive with erotic curiosity, consumed from within.

"I usually interpret anguished women who are repressed, artistic; here I have a character who expresses her anguish," says the actress. "I was free to move, because of the craziness of the camera movements, but also the nature of the part — she's like a vibration."

Although most of the action takes place in an opulent Viennese apartment, with its "wounded walls," the peeling city — seen in flashes — is at the center. Schroeter, who also directs opera and has made films on Maria Callas, brings out the "morbid and decadent" in Vienna. He has staged "Malina," like a baroque opera, with Huppert as his diva.

It is significant that "Assassin of the Tsar," one of the first films to be shot in English within the Soviet Union, should be set in a psychiatric hospital.

Director Karen Shakhnazarov has crafted a script based on a recent case made public on the murder of Nicholas II and his family. The story is built on the confrontation between a patient (Malcolm McDowell) and his doctor (Oleg Yankovsky). The inmate thinks he is Yakov Yurovsky, who was in charge of organizing the assassination of Nicholas. The psychiatrist plays the tsar, and is overtaken by the delusion.

This folie à deux makes for a slow and measured match, an absorbing chess game. McDowell, bright white hair and dark blue eyes, is the crazed sage, a ripened version of his "Clockwork Orange" role. The Soviet actor Yankovsky plays the doctor/tsar with a premonition of his doom.

These double identities are confusing, and multiple time shifts do not help matters. The action jumps from 1918, when the Imperial family was murdered, to 1938, when the real Yurovsky died, and to a present day reconstruction of the assassination in Ekaterinburg. This film from the new Russia is an attempt to set history right, and if the edges are rough, it is over for Anastasia at long last. That does not mean the Kremlin — or Hollywood — more naively — are finished with the tradition of falsification.

Joan Dupont is a Paris-based writer specializing in the arts.

Violence and a Few Gags

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
International Herald Tribune

CANNES — With the Cannes Film Festival at the halfway mark, its offerings so far have been long in violence but short on dramatic control.

The arrival of Madonna enlivened the town. She came with her own glorification, a two-hour documentary shown Monday night, entitled "In Bed With Madonna," a reference to a game she and her troupe play as a finale. Brutally frank, eager to shock and of appealing personality, her autobiographical exposé, filmed by Alek Keshishian, is far more entertaining than some of the other movies.

David Mamet's "Homicide," a sensational melodrama about race hatred in an American city where neo-Nazis are preparing to provoke anti-Semitism, placing a Jewish policeman in a Cornelian dilemma, was coolly received at its press premiere. Due to its mixing of moods its initial audience was unable to decipher whether it was a detective yarn, a spy story, a shooting gallery or a solemn sermon on the brotherhood of man.

Patrick Bouchitey's "Cold Moon" ("Lune Froide") is a screwball farago in which a pair of drunken no-goods carry on like juvenile delinquents. It reaches its climax with graphic scenes of necrophilia.

Fare of more substance than these muddled photo-plays has followed to brighten the festival.

Akira Kurosawa's beautiful "Rhapsody in August" has been shown (out of competition) to allow us glimpses of a Japanese family vacationing at their grandmother's home in Nagasaki, where 46 years ago the atomic bomb fell.

An Italian entry, Daniele Luchetti's "Ghost Writer" ("Il Portaborse"), a sardonic satire of Roman politics, was warmly welcomed. Sharp, clever and admirably performed, it tells of a young professor of literature summoned by a Roman cabinet minister to the capital

to write his speeches. He accepts the job and revels in the privileges granted to his politician's entourage and discovers the corrupt master. One requires no deep study of Italian politics to appreciate the situation, for politics in all lands are much the same. There are excellent performances by Nanni Moretti as the minister and by Silvio Orlando as his stooge.

"Jacquot de Nantes" (out of competition) is a tribute to the late Jacques Demy, the director of the charming "Umbrellas of Cherbourg" and other screen musicals. His boyhood during World War II and his first attempts to make movies are touchingly evoked by his widow, Agnès Varda, a New Wave cineaste.

Marco Ferreri is an in-and-out director-author who flaunts his nonconformist ideas as though they were warriors' banners. His latest product, "The Flesh" ("Il Carne"), a candidate in the competition, bears relation to his "La Grande Bouffe" of some years back, which pictured a quartet of gluttons compulsively eating themselves to death. "The Flesh," like its macabre forerunner, is another morality piece in circus clown disguise. It cautions that gratifying sexual pleasure fails to

appease man's inborn quest for the secret of life. As is his wont, Ferreri employs coarse irony, grotesque situations, low comedy and a sense of the absurd that transforms the torrid lovemaking of his passionate couple into a bordello peep show. Will his excess lead to success? It seems likely that the crowds will enjoy his gags and forget his philosophy. His hero kills the woman he loves as a preliminary to cannibalism.

In Maroun Bagdad's "Out of Life" ("Hors la Vie") a free-lance French photographer in Beirut is taken hostage and suffers horrible humiliations and tortures at the hands of his captors. His case speaks for all who have been victims of like barbaric acts. This honest and direct account conveys the fright and helplessness of its protagonist so realistically that the spectator booms almost as depressed as the kidnapped photographer. The proper place for this film is before the United Nations.

Sex, Truth and Videotape

International Herald Tribune

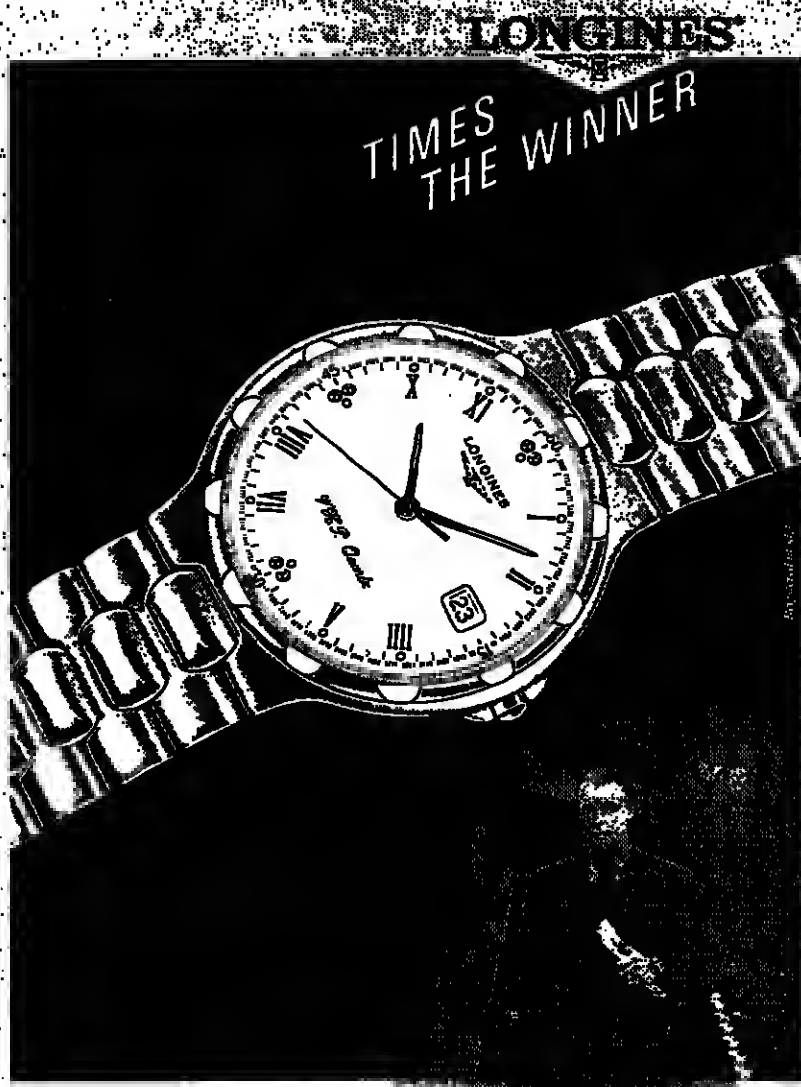
CANNES — There aren't very many Big Stars in Cannes, and there's never anything spontaneous about their appearances, so expectant and underemployed photographers had been waiting since Sunday night to take a real shot at a brunette Madonna, who has carefully been orchestrating her arrival from seclusion in a fine hotel.

What could this master of programmed shock do this time? The answer, sadly, is not much, as she arrived for the European premiere of "Truth or Dare: In Bed With Madonna" and opened a kimono-like cloak to her usual skimpy concert attire.

There were no secrets about the movie, which follows Madonna around during her "Blonde Ambition" tour last year, showing us the usual public private scenes and mildly outrageous behavior: It has opened in the United States and has been exhaustively discussed by Madonna and the film's director, Alek Keshishian.

Madonna arrived at the film screening in a limousine with Keshishian, as French police jogged alongside, then went up the theater's staircase and posed for photos and questions.

"What did you attempt to show?" asked a journalist. "The truth," said the star.



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MARKET DIARY

Bonds Hurt Stocks,
USX Blocks Sold

United Press International
NEW YORK — Stocks tumbled Tuesday under the weight of a disappointing bond market, with USX's apparent exit from the New York Stock Exchange volume.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which had risen 4.25 Monday, lost 37.57 to close at 2,886.85. Declines followed advances by about 200 million shares, from 129.6 million traded Monday.

Prices fell in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The market's decline gathered momentum early in the afternoon, when Treasury bonds extended their slide to a full point, sending long-term interest rates sharply higher.

The giant USX trades — 33.9

million shares of the Marathon Oil unit and 6.8 million of the U.S. Steel unit — were worth about \$1.02 billion. Mr. Icahn will supposedly gain about \$203 million on the sale before costs and commissions.

Larry Wachtel, analyst at Prudential Securities, said the transactions had made a lackluster day look like a heavily traded one.

On the NYSE, USX-Marathon Oil was the most active issue, down 1 1/2 to 25 1/4. In its first day of trading on the Big Board, Telefonos de Mexico followed, unchanged at 27 1/4 on volume of about 16 million shares. USX-U.S. Steel was third, down 3/4 to 25.

Businessland was also active, plunging 7/16 to 9 1/16 after saying it was mulling a sale of the company or a Chapter 11 filing. The chain of computer stores also reported a big third-quarter loss.

Prices also hurt the dollar.

The dollar also finished at 138.00 yen, down from 138.81 at the opening and 139.45 on Monday.

A Bundesbank spokesman said Mr. Pöhl will comment on the speculation after Thursday's meeting of the central bank's council. His refusal to let the rumors have given them credence, dealers said.

"If Pöhl resigns and is replaced by a bank official who will maintain Bundesbank policy or if he does not resign, that will be friendly toward the mark," Ms. Finstrom said.

As for the dollar, dealers said the U.S. currency is experiencing a near-term downward correction of uncertain duration and depth.

The dollar fell to 1.4308 Swiss francs and 5.5770 French francs from 1.4430 and 5.8030, the pound rose to \$1.7460 from \$1.7340.

In London earlier, the dollar closed at 1.7035 DM, down from 1.7215 on Monday, and at 138.10, off from 139.34.

Associated Press May 14

The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average

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Dow Jones Averages

Open High Low Close

Indus 2912.24 2922.85 2910.08 2886.85 -23.57

Trans 1174.50 1185.14 1175.15 1159.75 -13.71

Comp 1048.28 1053.15 1051.38 1027.12 -23.75

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N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

Buy Sell Short

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NASDAQ

Tuesday's Prices
 - NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.
 This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	9										

Year	Month	Day	Time	Location	Activity	Remarks
1970	Jan	1	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived	First trip to SF
1970	Jan	2	10:00	San Francisco	Left	Left SF for Los Angeles
1970	Jan	3	10:00	Los Angeles	Arrived	Arrived LA
1970	Jan	4	10:00	Los Angeles	Left	Left LA for San Diego
1970	Jan	5	10:00	San Diego	Arrived	Arrived SD
1970	Jan	6	10:00	San Diego	Left	Left SD for San Francisco
1970	Jan	7	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived	Arrived SF
1970	Jan	8	10:00	San Francisco	Left	Left SF for Los Angeles
1970	Jan	9	10:00	Los Angeles	Arrived	Arrived LA
1970	Jan	10	10:00	Los Angeles	Left	Left LA for San Diego
1970	Jan	11	10:00	San Diego	Arrived	Arrived SD
1970	Jan	12	10:00	San Diego	Left	Left SD for San Francisco
1970	Jan	13	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived	Arrived SF
1970	Jan	14	10:00	San Francisco	Left	Left SF for Los Angeles
1970	Jan	15	10:00	Los Angeles	Arrived	Arrived LA
1970	Jan	16	10:00	Los Angeles	Left	Left LA for San Diego
1970	Jan	17	10:00	San Diego	Arrived	Arrived SD
1970	Jan	18	10:00	San Diego	Left	Left SD for San Francisco
1970	Jan	19	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived	Arrived SF
1970	Jan	20	10:00	San Francisco	Left	Left SF for Los Angeles
1970	Jan	21	10:00	Los Angeles	Arrived	Arrived LA
1970	Jan	22	10:00	Los Angeles	Left	Left LA for San Diego
1970	Jan	23	10:00	San Diego	Arrived	Arrived SD
1970	Jan	24	10:00	San Diego	Left	Left SD for San Francisco
1970	Jan	25	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived	Arrived SF
1970	Jan	26	10:00	San Francisco	Left	Left SF for Los Angeles
1970	Jan	27	10:00	Los Angeles	Arrived	Arrived LA
1970	Jan	28	10:00	Los Angeles	Left	Left LA for San Diego
1970	Jan	29	10:00	San Diego	Arrived	Arrived SD
1970	Jan	30	10:00	San Diego	Left	Left SD for San Francisco
1970	Jan	31	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived	Arrived SF
1970	Feb	1	10:00	San Francisco	Left	Left SF for Los Angeles
1970	Feb	2	10:00	Los Angeles	Arrived	Arrived LA
1970	Feb	3	10:00	Los Angeles	Left	Left LA for San Diego
1970	Feb	4	10:00	San Diego	Arrived	Arrived SD
1970	Feb	5	10:00	San Diego	Left	Left SD for San Francisco
1970	Feb	6	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived	Arrived SF
1970	Feb	7	10:00	San Francisco	Left	Left SF for Los Angeles
1970	Feb	8	10:00	Los Angeles	Arrived	Arrived LA
1970	Feb	9	10:00	Los Angeles	Left	Left LA for San Diego
1970	Feb	10	10:00	San Diego	Arrived	Arrived SD
1970	Feb	11	10:00	San Diego	Left	Left SD for San Francisco
1970	Feb	12	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived	Arrived SF
1970	Feb	13	10:00	San Francisco	Left	Left SF for Los Angeles
1970	Feb	14	10:00	Los Angeles	Arrived	Arrived LA
1970	Feb	15	10:00	Los Angeles	Left	Left LA for San Diego
1970	Feb	16	10:00	San Diego	Arrived	Arrived SD
1970	Feb	17	10:00	San Diego	Left	Left SD for San Francisco
1970	Feb	18	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived	Arrived SF
1970	Feb	19	10:00	San Francisco	Left	Left SF for Los Angeles
1970	Feb	20	10:00	Los Angeles	Arrived	Arrived LA
1970	Feb	21	10:00	Los Angeles	Left	Left LA for San Diego
1970	Feb	22	10:00	San Diego	Arrived	Arrived SD
1970	Feb	23	10:00	San Diego	Left	Left SD for San Francisco
1970	Feb	24	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived	Arrived SF
1970	Feb	25	10:00	San Francisco	Left	Left SF for Los Angeles
1970	Feb	26	10:00	Los Angeles	Arrived	Arrived LA
1970	Feb	27	10:00	Los Angeles	Left	Left LA for San Diego
1970	Feb	28	10:00	San Diego	Arrived	Arrived SD
1970	Feb	29	10:00	San Diego	Left	Left SD for San Francisco
1970	Feb	30	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived	Arrived SF
1970	Mar	1	10:00	San Francisco	Left	Left SF for Los Angeles
1970	Mar	2	10:00	Los Angeles	Arrived	Arrived LA
1970	Mar	3	10:00	Los Angeles	Left	Left LA for San Diego
1970	Mar	4	10:00	San Diego	Arrived	Arrived SD
1970	Mar	5	10:00	San Diego	Left	Left SD for San Francisco
1970	Mar	6	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived	Arrived SF
1970	Mar	7	10:00	San Francisco	Left	Left SF for Los Angeles
1970						

Year	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	

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--- "Hand delivery	S.K.	3,100	904	700	925
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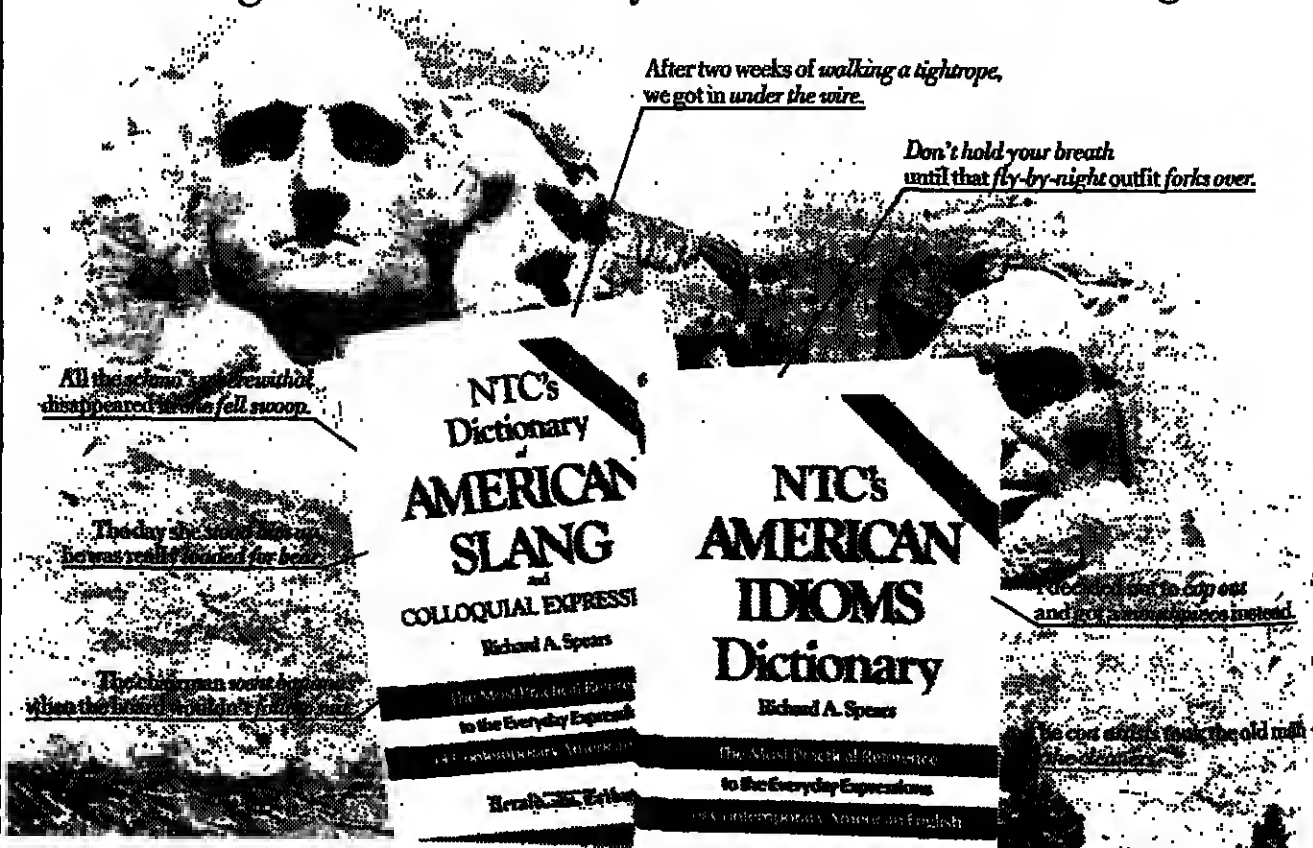
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Herald INTERNATIONAL **Tribune**

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

and Mr. Leigh-Pemberton's warning against easing economic policy too rapidly have narrowed the government's margin for maneuver, analysts said.

"How credible is the government's anti-inflation policy going to be if interest rates keep coming down while the upward drift of

In recent weeks, relations were strained again when Mr. Pöhl said that premature monetary union

man at the top," said Gerhard Grebe, economist with M.M. Warburg in Hamburg.

bank culture that any relaxation of monetary policy would be highly unlikely.

If Mr. Böhl did leave, it would

In addition, negotiators said they resolved several differences in transport and agriculture.

A tariff of 9.2 percent was imposed on South Korean cassettes, except that Sunkyong Magnetics attracted a lower rate, of 2.6 percent.

ICI's businesses or the purchase of one of its big subsidiaries. "The buyout may want to get extra leverage in any forthcoming negotiations with the U.S. government," says a senior ICI executive. "We're not sure if the buyout will be a leveraged buyout or not."

Source: Reuters AFB International Herald Tribune

Group revenue, which rose by 5.2 percent to 85.5 billion DM in 1990, climbed by 6 percent to 27.5 billion DM in the first four months of the year. Mr. Reuter predicted revenue would rise by 10 percent to 94 billion

Jürgen Harnisch, the chairman, said he anticipates an even business trend for the rest of 1991 but warned there might be layoffs



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SINGAPORE AIRLINES

Business Urges Japan to Say No to U.S.

Keidanren Wants Trade Talks to Aim at Washington's Woes, Not Tokyo's

Reuters
TOKYO — Japan's powerful business lobby said Tuesday the Japanese government had let the United States push it around too much in trade talks and that it was time for America to put its own house in order.

"It is impossible for Japan to make all its structural systems identical to those in the U.S., which are not necessarily the best in the world," said Akio Morita, chairman of Sony Corp. and vice chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations, or Keidanren, at a news conference.

The influential business lobby issued a series of opinion papers on the U.S.-Japan Structural Impediments Initiative talks. The papers will be submitted to both governments before officials meet here on Monday for two days of SII follow-up talks.

The program of talks was initiated by the United States in an attempt to cut its chronic trade deficit with Japan. Negotiations were held for two years and concluded last June with Japan agreeing to several measures to make it more open to foreign goods.

"Most businessmen here feel Japan used up too much energy during the bilateral trade talks to protect itself against U.S. attacks on Japanese structural problems," a Keidanren official said.

Keidanren now wants both nations to spend more time discussing structural problems in the United States.

In the final SII report, Japan agreed to remove barriers to imports and foreign investment, increase public-works spending, streamline distribution channels and adopt stiffer anti-monopoly laws.

The United States agreed to try to reduce its budget deficit, boost competitiveness, improve education and boost personal savings. But U.S. efforts to cut the budget deficit have been inadequate and stricter controls on spending are necessary, Keidanren said.

Despite the U.S. pledges, personal savings have not grown and individual retirement accounts have not been expanded to spur savings, it said.

Washington should have a more open policy on direct foreign investment as it promised in the final SII report, it added. Keidanren also wants the SII follow-up meetings to end by June.

"I feel the SII talks could go on for a long time because the U.S. is unlikely to reach a point where it has no more requests of Japan," Mr. Morita said.

Progress Seen on Eve of Renewed Chip Talks

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Staff Writer

NEW YORK — Negotiations on a new semiconductor trade agreement between the United States and Japan will resume on Friday in Tokyo after talks through the weekend in Washington failed to achieve an accord.

"We think we had a fair amount of progress," said Don Phillips, assistant U.S. trade representative for industry. But, he added, "there are still some specific issues dividing us."

Mr. Phillips said it was "by no means out of the question" that an agreement could be reached next weekend in Japan.

The first five-year semiconductor trade agreement expires this summer. It sought to increase sales by American chip companies in Japan and to prevent Japanese chip companies from dumping, or selling products overseas for unfairly low prices.

The pact is considered to have been a mixed success. Dumping has

generally been reduced, but the share of Japan's semiconductor market held by American and other non-Japanese companies is still below the 20 percent target established in the agreement.

Government and industry officials say the outlines of a new pact have been agreed upon but important details remain to be resolved.

The new pact will call for non-Japanese companies to achieve 20 percent market share in Japan by the end of 1992. But there are still differences over how to measure market share.

Right now, the American accounting method shows that foreign companies have only a 13 percent share of Japan's market, while Japan reckons the foreign share is 19 percent. Officials said substantial progress has been made on a compromise accounting method.

The new pact will not establish floor prices on certain Japanese chips, a provision contained in the old agreement. But Japanese companies will have to maintain cost and pricing data on certain chips in case a dumping action is filed against them.

China Woos U.S. Before Trade Move

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — The Chinese government on Tuesday announced a buying mission to the United States, a clear attempt to win goodwill before President George Bush decides on whether to renew China's Most Favored Nation trade status.

The head of the Chinese delegation said he was prepared to sign more than \$1 billion-worth of purchase orders.

"I think this shows the sincerity and determination on our part to reduce the trend of dropping imports from the United States," said Gan Ziyu, vice-chairman of the State Planning Commission.

Mr. Gan, accompanied by officials from the trade ministry and major state-run trade companies, will leave Saturday for the United States. It will be the second time in eight months that China has sent a special delegation to the United States to look for American products to buy.

The visit comes during debate in Washington over whether Chinese trade and human rights violations are serious enough to warrant lifting China's most-favored nation trade status or attaching special conditions to it.

MFN entitles China to the lowest available tariffs on its products. Cancelling it likely would wipe out most bilateral trade.

China's sharp drop in imports from the United States has been an issue in the MFN debate. The United States estimates Chinese imports of U.S. goods fell 17 percent last year to \$4.8 billion for a \$10.4 billion deficit with China.

Sun Zhenyu, head of the department of American affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, said the mission would send a strong message that China is serious about correcting the imbalance, and would alert Chinese companies to buy American.

Mr. Gan and Mr. Sun reiterated Chinese arguments that the trade imbalance is largely the United States' fault.

"Americans are not so aggressive as other countries such as Japan," Mr. Sun said. Mr. Gan contended that trade was hurt by U.S. sanctions imposed after China's 1989 army attack on pro-democracy protesters.

American businessmen discount both arguments. The U.S. Export-Import Bank, which provides export credits, resumed loans for trade with China within months of the army attack. There was never any halt in commercial loans, and the Bush administration has approved several sensitive, high-technology exports since 1989.

Critics in the U.S. Congress contend that China has raised barriers to U.S. imports, violated textile agreements, encouraged export of prison-made goods, failed to respect intellectual copyrights and meted out harsh treatment to political dissidents.

(Reuters, AP)

Investor's Asia

Hong Kong Hang Seng		Singapore Straits Times		Tokyo Nikkei 225	
					
2750 J F J F M A M 1990 1991		1000 J F J F M A M 1990 1991		20000 J F J F M A M 1990 1991	
Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change	
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	3785.14	3767.63	+0.46	
Singapore	Straits Times	1525.15	1517.39	+0.51	
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1518.80	1523.10	-0.28	
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	26030.08	26093.20	-0.24	
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	587.12	584.99	+0.36	
Bangkok	SET	833.79	828.16	+0.68	
Seoul	Composite Stock	638.61	630.84	+1.23	
Taipei	Weighted Price	6125.79	6102.09	+0.39	
Manila	Composite	1125.88	1109.41	+1.48	
Jakarta	Stock Index	404.83	406.93	-0.49	
New Zealand	Barclays	1497.81	1537.00	-2.55	
Bombay	National Index	640.08	641.57	-0.23	

Sources: Reuters, APF

International Herald Tribune

Malaysia Planters Assail Levy on Foreign Labor

Reuters

KUALA LUMPUR — Malaysia's plantation companies, pressed by low commodity prices and an acute labor shortage, on Tuesday rejected a government plan to impose a levy on foreign workers. The

companies say it is likely to bankrupt the lagging industry.

"The industry is struggling to survive, the returns have been negligible and prices have not been encouraging," said Abdul Rahman Teh Mohamed, chief executive of the United Planting Association of Malaysia, which groups leading plantation companies.

There are 33,000 foreigners, mainly Indonesians, Bangladeshis and Birmenes, among the 200,000 people employed by the estates. That represents 16.5 percent of the work force.

Malaysia is the world's top producer and exporter of palm oil and rubber, and ranks fourth among cocoa-producing countries. Oil palm and rubber plantations are the biggest users of foreign labor.

The human resources minister, Lim Ah Lek, took the industry by surprise on Monday when he disclosed that Malaysia was considering a levy to curb the influx of illegal immigrants.

Deputy Finance Minister Loke Yew Yow said on Tuesday the levy would be reasonable, but he did not say exactly how much it would be.

Officials of the planters association said the levy would swell production costs and blunt Malaysia's competitive edge. Labor forms 70 percent of production costs.

Pacific Nations and U.S. to Seek Common GATT Stance

Reuters

SINGAPORE — Representatives of 19 Pacific nations will meet next week in a bid to help salvage the deadlocked Uruguay Round of talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, officials involved in the meeting said Tuesday.

The three-day Pacific Economic Cooperation Conference starting on Monday is to discuss a "common Pacific response" to the GATT stalemate, a spokesman for the conference said.

The spokesman said the annual conference, which includes the United States, will also discuss regional economic arrangements, including Malaysia's proposal for an East Asian Economic Grouping.

Singapore's prime minister, Goh Chok Tong; the U.S. vice president, Dan Quayle, and Malaysia's minister of international trade and industry, Rafid Aziz, are to address the meeting.

The GATT talks collapsed in Brussels last December over farm subsidies and other disputes. But the talks have since resumed at a technical level in Geneva. The United States and the Cairns group of farm-exporting countries want farm subsidies to be cut further and faster than does the European Community.

The Pacific conference groups 15 countries, including the United States, Japan, China, Australia, New Zealand, South Korea, Taiwan and most Southeast Asian countries. The Singapore meeting will admit Chile, Hong Kong, Mexico and Peru as members, the spokesman said.

CABLE: American Television Braces for a Surge in Number of Channels

(Continued from first finance page)

nels similar to the Home Shopping Network that would lease access from cable operators.

Sports will clearly have a growing emphasis on the new channels. Many sports are already sold on subscription channels like SportsChannel America, and some major sports organizations like the National Football League have already said they will experiment with pay-per-view.

Pay-per-view executives have predicted that major sports will eventually move to pay-per-view because the enormous revenues that they could take in. But many people in sports fear congressional objections if they tried to charge television viewers for events like the Super Bowl and the World Series.

Still, as one industry executive put it, "Wherever the sports go, the audience will go."

Cable television expanded in the 1980s and now reaches about 60 percent of American homes. Meanwhile, the broadcast networks suffered the most drastic change, losing almost one-third of their audience. But some network executives believe a huge expansion in the number of channels could help the networks.

"It's hard not to sound like Luddites, but technology does not always drive you in one direction," said Howard Stringer, the president of CBS Broadcast Group. "Have you ever tried to watch all the channels available on a satellite dish? You can drive yourself mad."

Citizen's Profit Up 40.9% in Year

Agence France-Press

TOKYO — Japan's Citizen Watch Co. said Tuesday its net profit had jumped 40 percent in the year ended March 31, to 11 billion yen (\$79 million).

The company, a leading watchmaker with production bases in Hong Kong, South Korea and parts of Southeast Asia, said sales grew 26.9 percent to 248 billion yen in the year.

Citizen forecast a net profit of 11.5 billion yen in the current year on sales of 255 billion yen, adding that it would boost output of watches and parts while expanding other activities.

Sales of watches and parts rose 18 percent to 125 billion yen in the year just ended. Sales of information equipment such as printers, floppy disks and small computers grew 55.8 percent to 56 billion yen.

Thailand Sets Stage For Vietnam Accords

Reuters

BANGKOK — Thailand has given its foreign minister clearance to negotiate and sign trade and investment agreements with Vietnam, a cabinet spokeswoman said Tuesday.

She said the agreements, which may be concluded before or during a visit here by Prime Minister Do Muoi of Vietnam later this year, would formalize and promote economic ties.

Foreign ministry sources said Thai and Vietnamese officials were close to finalizing two agreements on setting up a cabinet-level joint economic commission and promoting and protecting investment by Thai and Vietnamese companies.

They said the commission would meet once a year to review trade and economic ties, while the second agreement would protect private business interests in times of both peace and war.

Thai-Vietnamese economic relations were frosty for most of the 1980s after Hanoi sent troops into Cambodia, but improved under the previous government of Prime Minister Chatichai Choonhavan.

Thai companies have been major foreign investors and traders in Vietnam in the past few years, taking advantage of an economic liberalization policy adopted by Hanoi since 1987.

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1990

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1991

Serge Schmemmann, Bonn bureau chief, for his coverage of the reunification of Germany.

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May 15, 1991, London
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SPORTS

Pains in Back
Force Becker
To Withdraw

By Nick Stout

ROME — Boris Becker, troubled by back pains for more than a week, withdrew Tuesday from the Italian Open without having played a match.

"The muscles are very tight," said Becker, 23, who said that he decided to opt out when he realized during practice that something was seriously wrong.

"Every time I try to serve it gets worse and worse, and after a half-hour I can't use the muscles any more," he said.

As for playing in the French Open, which begins May 27 and is the only Grand Slam tournament that he has ever won, Becker was noncommittal.

"At this stage, I still hope for the best," he said, adding that "I do hope that I can start playing again at the end of this week."

Becker, ranked No. 2 in the world behind Stefan Edberg, said the aches had been nagging him for 10 days, ever since he played Edberg in an exhibition match in Lausanne that lasted three and a half hours in cold weather.

"My whole back is feeling pretty bad," Becker said. "From that day something has been wrong, and I don't know what it is."

He said he was returning to Munich later Tuesday to consult with his personal doctor.

Becker, who had been seeded No. 1 here, expressed his regrets at having to drop out so suddenly.

"This tournament is important for me," he said. "That's why I came here two days early. I wanted to see if I could play. But I can't."

Two other top 10 players — No. 3 Ivan Lendl and No. 5 Guy Forget — pulled out of the Italian Open last week because of injuries.

One commitment Becker did keep was an appearance Monday evening with Monica Seles to promote a new film boutique in Rome. Both Becker and Seles have lucrative contracts with Filia, a sports clothing manufacturer.

Sampras and Courier: What a Difference a Year Has Made

By Nick Stout

ROME — Two years ago, when Pete Sampras and Jim Courier were promising American youngsters trying to make their names in tennis, they won the doubles championship at the Foro Italico.

Both are back at the Italian Open this week, Sampras as the reigning U.S. Open champion and Courier as a recent member of the top 10 club. Although they are no longer doubles partners, they can be seen in the quiet Roman mornings slapping balls back and forth on a deserted practice court.

"We're good buddies," said Courier, 20, fresh from a first-round victory Tuesday. "Naturally it's fun to hit with someone you're buddies with."

In a rain-interrupted match, he beat Jordi Arrese, 6-4, 4-6, 6-3. The Spaniard is the one who spoiled Bjorn Borg's comeback last month in Monte Carlo.

"I didn't feel too good out there," said

Courier, who is normally comfortable on clay. "I was a little bit unsure of myself."

Sampras, the tall Californian, has had nine months to become accustomed to life at the top after his extraordinary performance last year at Flushing Meadows in New York.

Things are calmer now, he said Tuesday, but the publicity seekers are still prevalent and pestering.

"It's tough to go out to the hotel lobby and be followed around by little kids," said Sampras, who will not turn 20 until August. "Each month it gets a little calmer, but there are still moments when it gets pretty crazy."

His first-round victory Tuesday, against Vladimir Gavrachidze, a qualifier from the Soviet Union, was a little crazy as far as Sampras was concerned.

"I should have beat this guy handily," he said after a hard-fought 7-6, 4-6, 6-2 triumph. "But it's always nice to win when you're not playing that well."

Sampras, who coped with shin splints for much of 1990 and pulled a hamstring in February, said he was healthy again.

In Europe to work on his clay-court game, he came to Rome after losing to Karel Novacek of Czechoslovakia during the third round in Hamburg last week.

"You got to do it, I suppose, if you want to be an all-court player," but it's tough," Sampras said of his feeling for clay. "I'm not as consistent as some of the guys, but I'm taking it one match at a time. We'll see what happens."

For Courier, whose trademark is a baseball cap — preferably that of the Cincinnati Reds — this year's fortunes have been mixed. In March he won the prestigious tournament in Indian Wells, California, beating Andre Agassi, Emilio Sanchez and Guy Forget along the way.

That improved his ranking from No. 18. Two weeks later he beat David Wheaton in the final of the Lipton Players Cham-

ionships in Key Biscayne, Florida, raising his ranking to No. 9.

Then came the big honor and the big embarrassment.

He was named to the U.S. Davis Cup team preparing to take on Mexico's national squad. Although his teammates came through to save the weekend for the United States, Courier could not cope with the altitude in Mexico City and lost his two matches to men he should have beaten, Luis Herrera and Leonardo Lavalle.

"You can't take a full swing at 8,000 feet," said Courier. "You had to be careful, and I like to be careful."

Sampras, whose contract with Sergio Tacchini required him to play at the Foro Italico, said that still "it's good to be here. It's good that I'm playing in Rome. The more matches I play, the better I'll be."

Courier, now ranked No. 8, was more upbeat.

"I love Court A," he said, referring to the spacious pit where spectators sit on the grassy-wood steps that rise to ground level. "It's one of my favorite courts, one of the best aesthetically on the tour."

As it happened, Courier could see the scoreboard on Court A as he was dealing with Arrese on an adjacent court. He said he was able to tune out his match and follow the progress of Aaron Krickstein's 4-6, 7-6, 7-6 victory over Claudio Pistolesi, an Italian qualifier who was giving the Roman fans their money's worth.

"I saw he was up, 3-0, in the breaker," Courier said of Pistolesi's dramatic effort in the final tiebreaker. "But then the cheering stopped."

Was he happy that Krickstein, a Detroit, had won?

"The more Americans the better. I like having those guys around," Courier replied.



Pete Sampras: Crazy moments.

Aguirre Pumping, Pistons Square Series

The Associated Press

AUBURN HILLS, Michigan — The Detroit Pistons had a different hero in each quarter, but Mark Aguirre stood above them all.

He scored a season-best 34 points Monday night as the Pistons, playing without the injured Isiah Thomas, beat the Boston Celtics, 104-97, to even the National Basketball Association's Eastern Conference semifinal series at two victories each.

"This game was a credit to the NBA," said the Pistons' coach, Chuck Daly. "This was about men with pride. If you are a purist, this was a heck of a game. We had a lot of people step up tonight."

James Edwards scored 14 for the Pistons in the first quarter, Joe Dumars 12 in the second and Aguirre 10 in each of the last two periods.

"This was a desperate game for them, and they played with more intensity," said the Celtics' coach, Chris Ford. "Now we go back to Boston all even."

"We gave them too many free throws, and they just dominated the boards. We had an answer for Mark Aguirre. He has always been a great offensive player, but we didn't do the job."

It was Aguirre's best game since the February 1989 deal that sent Adrian Dantley to Dallas.

"With Isiah out, I knew I would get a lot of shots," said Aguirre, who made 11 of 16 from the field and 10 of 13 from the foul line. "I knew I was going to get my number called tonight, so I was ready and I was looking to shoot. I felt comfortable when I had the ball. I was really in a groove."

Thomas, Detroit's floor leader, sprained his right foot late in a Game 1 victory, sat out the second contest but played in Game 3. He did not practice Sunday and did not take part in the team's shoot-around earlier Monday. But he dressed and was on the bench.

The Pistons, routed by 115-83 in the Game 3 as they try to become the third team in history to win three consecutive NBA championships, outscored the Celtics by 50-30, with a 15-3 advantage off the offensive boards. Detroit won despite shooting 44 percent from the field; Boston shot 50 percent.

"They scored 97 tonight and that's a Pistons' ballgame," Aguirre said.

Dennis Rodman and Dumars both played all 48 minutes for the Pistons. Rodman, named NBA defensive player of the year earlier in the day, got 18 rebounds. Dumars scored 24 points.

"I played high-intensity defense, and that sends a message to the other guys," Rodman said. "Everybody said that the Pistons couldn't win without Isiah, and we showed we could."

Kevin McHale led Boston with 28 points. Game 5 will be in Boston on Wednesday night, Game 6 back in Auburn Hills on Friday.

"They just cause a humongous commotion in there with their rebounding," McHale said. "Our inability to rebound was just very evident all night. They really were gang-banging the boards."

The Pistons now are 5-0 in playoff games in which they have held opponents under 100 points — and 0-4 when allowing 100 or more.

Aguirre had eight of Detroit's first 12 fourth-quarter points to give the Pistons their biggest lead, 94-83, with 7:09 left in the game.

The New York Knicks' original list of 10 candidates for the coaching job has been narrowed to four. The New York Times reported.

They are Pat Riley, Paul Silas, Tom Penders and, it is believed, Doug Collins. The team's president, Dave Checketts, said his list had been pared but refused to identify those in contention.

Silas has been interviewed. Riley has had several phone conversations with Checketts and will be interviewed in the next week or 10 days.

Penders, the University of Texas coach, is scheduled for an interview with the Bulls' former coach, is thought to be the fourth candidate who will be interviewed this week.

McHale said, "A lot of it takes — just to be the more aggressive team."

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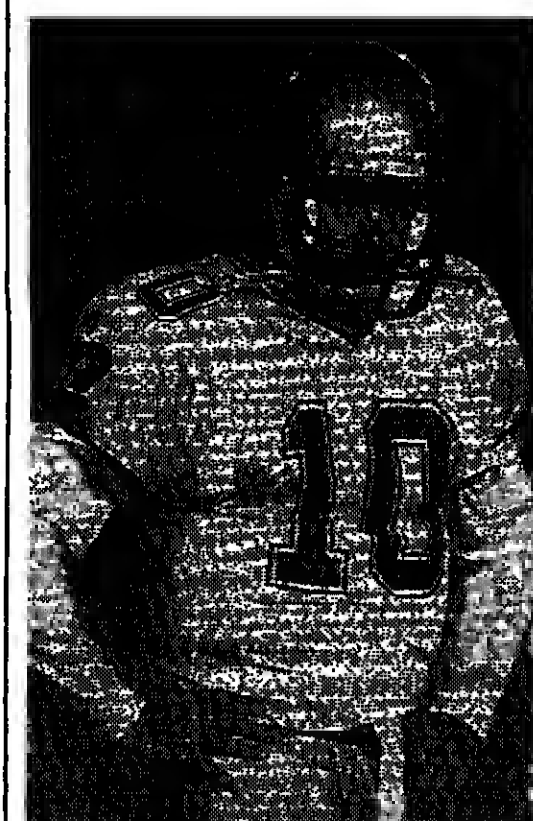
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Gelbaugh: "Kind of like spring in Buffalo, real gray."

West End Stan: From NFL Reject to WLAF Namath

By Michael Wilbon

WASHINGTON — After never having thrown a pass in 1989 for the Buffalo Bills of the National Football League, then being cut by the Cincinnati Bengals the next summer, Stan Gelbaugh said good-bye to professional football. After three NFL seasons of holding a clipboard, the handwriting was on the wall: Get another job.

So Gelbaugh sold his house in suburban Buffalo and moved with his wife, Carole, to Bethesda, Md., far from the University of Maryland, where a couple of productive years as the Terrapins' quarterback in the mid-1980s won him what little time he had in the NFL. Gelbaugh landed a job selling photocopies. He spoke with Bill McGreggor, the football coach at DeMatha, a local high school, about becoming one of his assistants.

One day in mid-January, the phone rang, but it was not the call he had been waiting.

It was Jim Haslett, a teammate from the Bills, now an assistant with Sacramento of the World League of American Football. One thing led to another, and Gelbaugh woke up one morning as the sensation of the new league, the starting quarterback of

the undefeated London Monarchs. The Monarchs have won eighth straight. Gelbaugh leads the league in completion percentage, passing yards and touchdowns. His 96-yard pass to Jon Horton in Frankfurt not only is the longest play in the league but also was its first touchdown.

Gelbaugh is the star of a two-continent league, the Joe Namath of the WLAF. He is living large, right?

"Not on my salary," he said, referring to the \$25,000 a season that quarterbacks are paid, which is \$5,000 more than other players.

"How would I describe the living situation?" he added. "Spartan is probably a good word. Very spartan. About a half-dozen guys on our team have played in the NFL, but most of the guys are pretty young and never had any money."

He and the Monarchs are living in Bushey, 45 minutes from London, in a dormitory on a college campus. "This is not like my years in Buffalo," he said this week from the posh surroundings of a hotel on Long Island, where the Monarchs vacationed between games in San Antonio, Texas, and East Rutherford, New Jersey. "The things we take for granted in the States. The shower heads are at chest level, and the water is cold. You get

heat half the nights if you're lucky. "There was a stretch where it rained 10 straight days, but come to think of it, it was kind of like spring in Buffalo, real gray. You know, there are only four TV channels."

"The nearest thing was when we first got there people would bring their kids to watch us practice," he said, "and the kids would all be playing soccer. A few weeks went by, though, and all of a sudden they were all throwing the football."

Gelbaugh's return to football began in mid-January when Haslett called, asking if he would go to the WLAF combine in Florida to get in shape for the supplemental draft.

Gelbaugh had not been taken in the regular draft, but Sacramento had the first pick in the supplemental selection and needed a quarterback.

"I hadn't thrown since the Bengals cut me," Gelbaugh said. "But when he called I said, 'Why not?'"

He went to Florida, packed for California weather.

"I was taking my physical during the draft and I came back to look at the first few picks," he recalled. "Sacramento took a linemen. I kept reading. I had been taken eighth by London."

Seven WLAF teams, including the team that lured him back to football, had passed on Gelbaugh. It was out of a ringing endorsement. But somewhere during his time in Buffalo, he had met and impressed Larry Kennan, now the Monarchs' coach, who saw a familiar name and grabbed it.

Gelbaugh called his wife and said, "You won't believe this."

Now, he is having no problem being a big fish in a little pond.

"I got serious about this, and I'm glad I did," he said. "It's a lot of fun, a lot. If some NFL team called, fine. But my life doesn't depend on making it back to the NFL. I realized last summer I'm probably done. This is fine."

"Getting to play is a great thing," he continued. "I can't see myself playing in this league into my 30s, and I'll be 29 in December. I could see myself playing one more year in this league."

"You know, the funny thing is, I never really talked to Bill McGreggor at DeMatha, because I just left town so fast when this came up," Gelbaugh said. "I wonder if he filled that coaching position?"

SIDELINES

Lewis and Johnson to Race in France

PARIS (Reuters) — Sprinters Ben Johnson and Carl Lewis will race each other for the first time since the 1988 Olympics at a Grand Prix meet near Lille, France, on July 1, organizers announced Tuesday.

Raymond Lorne, director of the meet at Villeneuve d'Ascq near Lille, said contracts had been signed with both men. They have not met since the 100-meter final in Seoul, when Johnson won the gold medal and broke the world record with a time of 9.79 seconds but failed a dope test.

● The 1994 European indoor athletics championships will be staged in Paris, at the Palais Omnisport in the suburb of Bercy, the French Athletics Federation announced Tuesday. Another major meet, to which the world's top athletes will be invited, will be held in Paris that year to mark the 100th anniversary of the launching of the modern Olympic movement by Pierre de Coubertin, the federation said.

Canadian Too Violent for Britain

LONDON (UPI) — Brent Saperia of Canada has been banned from playing ice hockey in Britain for the rest of the year, and a spokesman for the British Ice Hockey Association's disciplinary committee said Tuesday that "his services are no longer required in this country."

Saperia, who had played for the Birmingham-based Solihull Barons, was thrown out of a quarterfinal playoff match against the Durham Wasps last month for trying to knee an opponent in the face. Later, he made abusive gestures to the referee as well as opposing players and officials.

For the Record

Lacho Herrera of Colombia won Tuesday's toughest leg of the Tour of Spain cycling race, the mountainous 16th stage to Lagos de Covadonga. Melchor Mauri of Spain retained the overall lead despite his supposed weakness on the mountains.

Nathan Shenfor, an amateur, won the Richmond Critérium and Greg Oravetz maintained the overall lead Monday night after five stages of the Tour Du Pont cycling race.

Phonola Caserta beat Philippe Milan, 94-80, on Tuesday for a 1-1 tie in the best-of-five final of the Italian basketball league's championship. (AP)

Bruce McCaffrey, who started 21 games at guard for NCAA champion Duke last season, is transferring to Vanderbilt, the school confirmed Tuesday. (AP)

Hamburg state officials said Tuesday they would provide a credit guarantee for the debt-burdened Hamburg soccer club, saving it from being thrown out of the German Bundesliga. (Reuters)

Ivan Lendl, a three-time champion, still intends to play in this year's French Open this month despite having had hand surgery Monday, his spokesman said Tuesday. (Reuters)

John McEwre and his wife, actress Tatum O'Neal, announced Monday that a baby girl, named Emily Katherine, was born Friday. (Reuters)

Quotable

● Art Spander of the San Francisco Examiner, on the Los Angeles Lakers' fans: "If silence is golden, the Forum during Laker games is a Mother Lode."

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
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Boston	25	13	.657	—
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Toronto	16	24	.400	9 1/2
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Detroit	16	24	.400	9 1/2
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Milwaukee	13	26	.333	12 1/2
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Cleveland	11	28	.279	14 1/2
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New York	11	27	.291	15 1/2
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Baltimore	10	28	.263	16 1/2
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West Division	W <th>L</th> <th>Pct.</th> <th>GB</th>	L	Pct.	GB
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Oakland	18	12	.600	—
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Seattle	15	15	.500	1 1/2
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Chicago	15	15	.500	1 1/2
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Minnesota	14	15	.483	2 1/2
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California	13	16	.447	3 1/2
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Texas	13	16	.447	3 1/2
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Kansas City	12	16	.429	4 1/2
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National League	W	L	Pct.	GB
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Pittsburgh	17	13	.563	—
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New York	17	13	.563	—
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St. Louis	17	14	.548	2 1/2
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Montreal	16	15	.514	3 1/2
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Chicago	15	17	.469	5 1/2
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Philadelphia	15	17	.469	5 1/2
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West Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
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Atlanta	16	12	.571	—
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